

Summit may be held after Haj

RIYADH (Pena) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi has expressed hope that the long delayed Arab summit might convene after the Haj season which is expected to end early September. Mr. Klibi said that consultations among Arab League members are continuing in this respect. In a statement published here Saturday, Mr. Klibi said that the basic Arab issues that occupy Arab focus and diplomacy are the Palestinian cause, the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanon. Praising the role of resistance men in fighting the Israeli occupation, Mr. Klibi said a seven-member Arab committee to campaign for international support for the Lebanese cause will be formed soon. He also supported suggestions that the Iran-Iraq war be referred to the U.N. Security Council.

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Cabinet okays memoranda exchange

AMMAN (Pena) — The cabinet, in an ordinary session on Saturday, approved an exchange of memoranda between the governments of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning cooperation in exploiting oil shale in the Lajjun area, in the southern part of the Kingdom. The memoranda provide for supplying Jordan with West German technical expertise in the fields of geology, hydrology and operational engineering to extract oil shale. The cabinet also decided to ask the concerned ministerial committee to expedite the drawing up of a comprehensive review of state-owned lands and proposals to exploit them.

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S. Arabia close to introducing draft

JEDDAH (R) — Plans to introduce military conscription in Saudi Arabia are at a very advanced stage, Deputy Defence Minister Prince Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Aziz was quoted as saying Saturday. In an interview with the daily Asharq Al Awsat, he did not say at what age the draft would start and he gave no other details. At present, military service in Saudi Arabia is voluntary.

Moran to visit Egypt in May

CAIRO (R) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran will pay an official visit to Egypt on May 13, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday. The May 13-15 visit is at the invitation of Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat Meguid and the two ministers will hold talks on Middle East developments and boosting bilateral ties, the spokesman told reporters.

Brock confirmed as U.S. labour secretary

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate Friday confirmed U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock as labour secretary by voice vote after a brief debate. Mr. Brock, 54, replaces Raymond Donovan, who resigned last month because of an indictment on charges of fraud and larceny in his previous job as vice president of a construction firm. Mr. Brock is the sixth new cabinet member since President Reagan began his second term in January. The others are Attorney General Edwin Meese, Education Secretary William Bennett, Energy Secretary J. Edgar Hoover, Interior Secretary Donald Hodel and Treasury Secretary James Baker.

Bomb damages Paris IMF offices

PARIS (AP) — A powerful car bomb exploded before dawn Saturday outside the Paris offices of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, causing extensive damage but no injuries, police said. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack. Most of the windows of the six-storey building on the Avenue d'Iena, some 200 metres from the Arc de Triomphe, were shattered by the blast, as were others in buildings across the broad avenue. The building also houses the French National Oceanographic Research Centre.

Ortega due in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega was expected to arrive in Moscow Saturday at the start of an eight-day East European tour to seek more aid for his country's hard-pressed economy. Western diplomats said his talks in the Soviet capital would probably focus on U.S. support for rightist rebels in Nicaragua and increased Soviet backing for Mr. Ortega's Sandinista government (See page 8). Diplomats said Mr. Ortega was likely to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Murphy flies to Cairo after talks with King

U.S. envoy reportedly cites two conditions for dialogue with joint Jordanian-Palestinian team

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

State Department official Richard Murphy left Amman for Cairo Saturday after talks with His Majesty King Hussein on Middle East peace prospects and the possibilities of starting a U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Murphy, who began his Middle East tour on April 13 with an earlier visit to Jordan, arrived here from Israel for a six-hour visit but no details of his talks were revealed.

King Hussein told reporters before Mr. Murphy's arrival that "I have no idea at this point. There were discussions during his first visit and he had to come back after his tour. We shall continue our dialogue," Mr. Murphy declined to make any statement to reporters at the Aqaba airport.

Mr. Murphy's tour was aimed at assessing the possibility of starting a U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to direct negotiations with Israel.

Informed sources told the Jordan Times Mr. Murphy had cited two conditions for U.S. talks with a proposed Jordanian-Palestinian team: First, if the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) insisted to be independently represented in the joint delegation, it should announce its recognition of

Israel and its endorsement of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a prerequisite to its participation in negotiations. Second, if the PLO rejected this proposal, the alternative is that the joint delegation would include Palestinian personalities who are members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) provided these members are not declared representatives of the PLO.

The sources said the PLO categorically rejected both conditions.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted by the UAE newspaper Al Itihad as rejecting Mr. Murphy's conditions for a PLO participation in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for preliminary talks with the U.S. French news agency, Agence France Presse (AFP), said the PLO's answer to the U.S. was delivered to Mr. Murphy by Palestinian personalities he met in the occupied territories earlier this month. Hani Al Hassan, political advisor to Mr. Arafat, was quoted Friday as telling Radio Monte Carlo that the PLO refused to be represented by the PLO on condition they did not declare their representation of the organisation.

In a telephone call from Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Hassan was quoted Saturday by the AFP as saying the Paris-based Radio Monte Carlo had misquoted him in the interview aired Friday.

Mr. Murphy's tour in the region, which also took him to Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Israel and Saudi Arabia, was triggered by an agreement between Jordan and the PLO to work jointly towards Middle East peace and to send a joint team to any peace talks.

The Feb. 11 agreement calls for an Israeli withdrawal from all territories the Jewish state occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the establishment of a Palestinian state confederated with Jordan in exchange for peace with Israel.

In Washington, the State Department announced Friday that Secretary of State George Shultz would visit Jordan, Egypt and Israel next month. The State Department said however that the trip did not indicate that current talks in the region had led to a breakthrough in the peace process.

Amal takes control of 14 villages

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Militiamen of the Shiite Muslim Amal movement took over a belt of mostly Christian villages in South Lebanon Saturday, as sporadic Falangist-Amal fighting continued in the area.

In Beirut, the leader of Amal militia, government minister Nabih Berri, told reporters at his weekly news conference that Amal had taken control of 14 villages east of the southern port city of Sidon.

Amal officials in Sidon said some 500 fighters were involved. Residents who did not flee said they welcomed Amal.

Amal roadblocks prevented access to two villages ravaged Friday by hundreds of residents from two adjacent refugee Palestinian camps and Sidon that suffered heavy casualties and damage in five weeks of fighting with Falangist militiamen.

Fighters northeast of Sidon exchanged sporadic sniper and rocket fire with Falangist forces and hospital officials reported at least seven people wounded.

But the fighters were also turning back cars with loot from villages and some looted furniture appeared to have been burned.

In east Beirut, Christians staged a one-day strike to protest the government's impotence to control the move by Lebanese militiamen and Palestinian fighters into the Christian villages in the south two days ago.

The right-wing "Voice of Lebanon" radio said 200 students marched on the Foreign Ministry to demand international publicity for the "Christians' plight".

Up to 70,000 residents are estimated to have fled from their homes in the last five weeks of fighting, many heading to the mountain town of Jezzine, 20 kilometres east of Sidon.

The government's four Christian ministers met Saturday without President Amin Gemayel and in a statement demanded the return of the refugees and state compensation for them.

Ex-President Camille Chamoun, however, who chaired the meeting, told reporters Friday night: "We have made mistakes and we are paying the price."

Mr. Berri blamed Israel and the right-wing Falangist "Lebanese forces" militia for the fighting, saying Israel wanted to distract guerrillas from attacks on Israeli troops.

"Every weapon outside the framework of the national resistance is a wandering weapon in the interest of Israel."

"Israel wants the Palestinian arms in the south to be brandished... because they want to play the Palestinians and the Lebanese against each other," Mr. Berri said.

"Lebanese Forces" and Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) units shelled Sidon's Palestinian refugee camps and forced many residents out of the mainly-Christian villages east of Sidon in mid-March, which helped trigger the fighting.

Mr. Berri said Israeli troops were delaying their withdrawal from the Tyre area in the south in order to stir up similar trouble there, and that "a conspiracy was being prepared for Jezzine."

Jezzine was one of the areas evacuated by Israeli forces on Wednesday, but Israeli-backed SLA-units remained in the town.

In continuing high-level contacts between Damascus and Beirut, Syrian General Mohammad Al Kholi visited Lebanon Saturday to give a message from President Hafez Al Assad to Mr. Gemayel.

No official details of the message were released, but political sources said Syria has offered weapons to the Lebanese army.

Meanwhile, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat warned Saturday of "imminent atrocities" in the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon on the pattern of the Sabra and Shatila massacres in Beirut in 1982.

"Our camps are now besieged in Lebanon," Mr. Arafat said in an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Itihad. But he stressed "the PLO holds political cards which can be used as pressure... to protect the camps."

"These cards," he said, "have proved to be useful inside and outside occupied Palestine land." He did not elaborate.

The hostages were allowed to correspond with their families, the paper said. It reproduced a handwritten note, dated April 10 and signed by Benjamin Weir, to his wife Carol and family. It was not clear whether the note had been mailed.

The American minister, abducted in May 1984, wrote: "I thank God I am still alive, and in the spirit have celebrated Easter with you. I think of you often and thank God for your love and faith, as I am sure you and friends pray for me."

"I am sure God is with you and me, and that his will is good, acceptable and perfect. I love you very much and thank God that he sustains us with his everlasting grace and love."

The paper gave no details of the



His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell to Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman, who left for Cairo Saturday after a four-day state visit (Petra photo)

Qaboos ends state visit to Jordan, arrives in Cairo

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman left Amman Saturday after a four-day state visit and arrived in Cairo on a two-day visit during which he will hold talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Middle East developments, the Gulf war and other regional and pan-Arab issues.

His Majesty King Hussein, talking to reporters after seeing off Sultan Qaboos from Aqaba, described the Omani leader's visit to Jordan as successful and fruitful and said his talks with the Sultan covered bilateral relations and Arab issues.

During his visit to Jordan, Sultan Qaboos held talks with the King and attended the inauguration ceremony of a new ferryboat link between Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Nuweiba which was attended by President Mubarak.

Mr. Mubarak renamed the port of Nuweiba as Qaboos, in honour of the Omani leader. Following the inauguration ceremony, the King, Sultan Qaboos and President Mubarak also held a summit talks in Aqaba.

The three leaders' talks covered Arab and international developments and cooperation among Jordan, Oman and Egypt, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Sultan Qaboos and the accompanying delegation were accorded a grand farewell ceremony at Aqaba airport which was attended by His Highness Prince Mohammad, personal representative of the King, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Royal Court Secretary-General Raja'i Al Dajani, senior civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic community in Jordan.

In Cairo, Sultan Qaboos was greeted by Mr. Mubarak and senior Egyptian ministers and officials.

Formal talks between the Sultan and the president will begin Sunday. Mr. Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser Osama Al Baz told reporters they would deal with the Palestine issue and the possibility of a dialogue between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The two leaders would assess results of the present Middle East shuttle by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy and also the situation in Lebanon, Dr. Baz said.

Iraq reports raid on ship near Kharg

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes Saturday hit a "large naval target" in the Gulf near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

Iraq generally uses the term to refer to merchant ships.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of any vessel hit or in trouble.

Iraq last claimed to have attacked ships in the Gulf on Thursday when it said two "very large naval targets" were hit near Kharg. But there was no independent confirmation of any vessels hit that day.

The last independently-

confirmed Iraqi attack on shipping was on April 16, when the Cypriot tanker Kypros was hit by an air-to-ship missile.

Iraq has attacked scores of oil tankers or other ships over the past year to try to enforce a blockade of Kharg in order to disrupt Iran's oil exports and hamper its war effort.

Iran has sometimes retaliated by firing at ships using ports on the Arabian side of the Gulf.

Saturday's military statement said the large target was hit at midday Iraqi time (0800 GMT).

The attack was in line with Iraq's policy of cutting off Iranian

King wishes speedy recovery to wounded Kuwaiti journalist

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has expressed regret over last week's assassination attempt against a leading Kuwaiti journalist, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Saturday.

The Jordanian charge d'affaires in Kuwait Saturday visited Ahmad Jarallah, editor-in-chief of Kuwait's Al Sayassah and Arab Times newspapers, who was wounded by a gunman outside his office last Tuesday, and conveyed to him the King's greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery, Petra said. Mr. Jarallah's family expressed its appreciation for the Royal gesture and thanked the King for his concern, it added.

The Jordan Journalists Association (JJA), in a cable to the editorial board of Al Sayassah, also condemned the attack on Mr. Jarallah describing it as an "assault against journalism, freedom of thought and freedom of expression."

A copy of the cable, signed by JJA President Mahmoud Al Kayed, editor-in-chief of Al Ra'i newspaper, was sent to the Kuwaiti Journalists Association. The JJA also wished Mr. Jarallah speedy recovery.

Mr. Jarallah was meanwhile reported recovering in hospital. He was shot six times by a lone gunman as he was leaving his office Tuesday night. The assailant escaped in a waiting car.

In London, an anonymous caller to a news organisation Wednesday claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of a shadowy group called "Arab Revolutionary Brigades." No arrests have been reported in Kuwait in connection with the attack.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has also denounced the attack and has been in contact with the Kuwaiti government seeking information over Mr. Jarallah's condition. The Iraqi leader telephoned Kuwait for the second time Friday to inquire about the wounded journalist's condition, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Bulgarian official arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Bulgaria's Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Ivan Ganey arrived here Saturday in a two-day visit during which he will hold talks with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

The talks are expected to deal with bilateral relations, exchange of ideas on the Middle East and matters of mutual interest, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

In Damascus, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Saturday Bulgaria's President Todor Zhivkov has called for an immediate start to Middle East peace talks under the auspices of the United Nations.

Mr. Zhivkov is due to begin a state visit to Syria.

Gorbachev backs Polish handling of union crisis

WARSAW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev conferred Moscow's overt approval Saturday on measures by Poland's ruling Communist Party to restore its authority after the Solidarity free trade union upheaval.

Mr. Gorbachev, who remained in the Polish capital after a Warsaw Pact summit Friday which extended the life of the East European military alliance, had talks with party chief and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski.

A communique published by the official PAP news agency said Mr. Gorbachev reiterated Soviet support for the Polish authorities "for fully overcoming the effects of the crisis, for stability and for strengthening the position of socialism."

Soviet leaders have previously been wary of the Polish government's handling of the Solidarity crisis and its aftermath.

Mr. Gorbachev is the first Soviet party chief to visit Poland since Solidarity was suppressed under martial law in 1981.

The communique said Mr. Gorbachev had accepted an invitation to visit Poland again, indicating that its rehabilitation under Gen. Jaruzelski's leadership was complete.

Mr. Gorbachev, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, returned to Moscow after the meeting with Mr. Jaruzelski.

The party chiefs of the other five Warsaw Pact countries have already paid official visits to Warsaw since martial law was lifted in 1983.

The Warsaw Pact leaders agreed Friday to renew the 30-year-old alliance until the year 2005 with the option of extending it for another 10 years if necessary.

Mr. Gorbachev used the occasion to make another harsh attack on the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) to create a missile defence system in outer space (See page 8).

Nigeria reopens borders to let foreigners leave

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria is reopening its land borders, closed for the past year, to allow 700,000 illegal immigrants to comply with a government order to leave, a senior immigration official said Saturday.

The government has given the illegal aliens until May 10 to regularise their stay or go home. Most of them are West Africans.

Muhammadu Damulak, acting director of immigration, told Reuters that border guards have been instructed that anybody affected by the quit order was free to leave.

On Tuesday, Nigeria's number two leader, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said the military government was ready to reopen the frontiers, closed to check smuggling since a currency changeover last year.

About 300,000 of those affected are Ghanaians, while an estimated 100,000 are from drought-stricken Niger in the north.

INSIDE

- * Refugee camps lie at heart of the Saharan conflict, page 2
- * Labour minister praises role of voluntary societies, page 3
- * New economic measures encourage entrepreneurs, Fanek says, page 4
- * Balance of justice imperative for Mideast peace, Queen Noor says, page 5
- * Everton three points away from league title, page 6
- * Saudi Arabia emerges as major force in petrochemicals, page 7
- * U.S. expels Soviet military, page 8

Sudan orders ceasefire in south, amnesty for all

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's new military rulers have proclaimed a general amnesty for all political detainees and ordered a ceasefire in the south of the country, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

In a report from Khartoum, the agency said the ruling military council ordered government troops to cease fire. It gave no details. Rebels in the south have been fighting government troops for two years.

The other decree was a general amnesty for those who were "accused in political cases or raised weapons against the previous regime".

It was not immediately known how many would benefit from the amnesty. Diplomatic sources said several thousand people who opposed the deposed government of Jaafar Numeiri were in jail. The amnesty and the ceasefire came one day after the members of a new civilian caretaker government were sworn in.

In Addis Ababa, a four-man delegation from the Sudanese government Friday handed Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam a message from Gen. Abdul Rahman Swarredhab, the official Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) said.

Mr. Mengistu had talks with the

delegation, led by a member of Sudan's ruling Transitional Military Council, Brigadier Fadl Allah Burmah, ENA said.

Sudan's new government has said it wants to improve relations with Ethiopia.

Gen. Swarredhab told the new caretaker cabinet Friday to prepare for elections so that power would be transferred to the people within one year.

Gen. Swarredhab, who ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in an April 6 coup, told new Prime Minister Al Cazzouli Dafa Allah and his 14 cabinet members after they had been sworn in.

"You have one year... to prepare for and run elections and I look forward that on April 25 next year the constituent assembly goes into session and through it power is transferred to the people."

He said the civilian interim government, under army supervision, should licence political parties and see that the elections were democratically held. It should also tackle problems of famine, a crippled economy and rebellion in mainly

non-Muslim, southern Sudan. "Diplomacy should serve the national economy by concentrating on attracting foreign investment, aid and loans," he added.

Gen. Swarredhab this week restored relations with Libya, broken off by Mr. Numeiri. His speech Saturday, however, also pledged close ties with "Sister Egypt".

The policy speech renewed an appeal to south Sudan rebels, alleged by Numeiri to have been backed by Libya and Ethiopia, to "resort to reason instead of the gun".

So far, however, the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) led by Col. John Garang, a U.S.-educated dentist, has spurned peace talks.

The deputy premier in the new cabinet is a southerner, Samuel Aru Bol, a Christian from the large Dinka tribe.

Gen. Swarredhab said Numeiri turned Sudan, where at least four million out of 22 million people face famine, into "a beggar for bread". He said priority would be given to agriculture.

He said the army's role in the 12-month transition period would be to help, supervise and defend the country. He added that an independent judiciary was "the safety pin of democracy".



A Palestinian family returns to their home in the Mieh Mieh refugee camp in South Lebanon Friday after "Lebanese Forces" militiamen withdrew from the area following a 25-day shelling of the camp and the 'Ain Al Hilweh camp in the outskirts of Sidon (AP wirephoto)

One dies in Palestinian camp clashes

BEIRUT (R) — An hour-long machine-gun and rocket-propelled grenade clash inside a Palestinian refugee camp Friday night killed a man and injured a woman, security sources said Saturday.

The sources said the clash in the Bourj Al Barajneh Camp in the suburbs of Beirut was between Palestinians supporting and opposing Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Although driven out by the Israeli invasion in 1982, PLO organisations have become active again in the camps during the last year. Pro- and anti-Arafat factions have clashed at least once before in Bourj Al Barajneh.

Lebanese Falangists face new civil war disaster

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Lebanon's embattled Falangists are facing one of the worst disasters they have suffered in 10 years of civil war after the loss of a string of villages and towns to the opposition and Palestinian forces.

Up to 70,000 Christians are estimated to have fled their villages near the southern city of Sidon.

The villages were lost Friday, three days after about 400 Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militiamen from Beirut abandoned them in a bid to end five weeks of sectarian battles round the city.

Fighters and inhabitants from two Palestinian refugee camps during the fighting poured into the abandoned villages, putting them to the torch in a vengeful looting rampage.

Lebanese Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen took control of the other Christian and Muslim villages near Sidon previously held by the Lebanese Forces and prevented further pillaging.

However, opposition leaders threatened to push eastwards and clear all areas up to the town of Jezzine, 22 kilometres away, of weakened Falangist forces. Jezzine is the main Christian centre in South Lebanon, and Reuter correspondent Alistair Lyon reported that thousands of refugees were pouring into the town.

In mainly Christian east Beirut, 1,000 demonstrators marched on the Defence Ministry, and a delegation met General Michel Aoun, the Christian army commander, to protest at the army's failure to protect Christians in the South after the withdrawal of the Lebanese Forces.

The militia has called a general strike throughout Christian regions of Lebanon Saturday in a similar protest, and a mass demonstration was being prepared in east Beirut, possibly including a march on President Amin Gemayel's palace.

The Maronite Christian Patriarchate summoned a crisis meeting of Christian religious leaders and issued a statement saying the disaster facing Christians in the

South threatened the entire country with serious consequences. "It is the humanitarian duty of all to stop the fighting, death and destruction," said, demanding that the government deploy troops in the trouble spots and warning that officials failing to do their duty "will be held responsible for the bloodshed".

The patriarchate also called on Syria and Pope John Paul to help end the "tragedy" and restore peace.

Some Christians say they fear the disaster to their community could match the scale of the "mountain war" against the Druze in September 1983.

Some 150,000 Christians fled the Shouf and Aley Mountains above Beirut after the three-week war, in which Druze fighters drove out Lebanese Forces militiamen who had entered the mountains 15 months before with invading Israeli troops.

Opposition leaders in Sidon Friday indicated they did not want to drive Christian inhabitants from the Sidon region, but were determined to crush the Lebanese Forces, which have been widely blamed for starting the bloody Sidon fighting in late March.

"When the present situation calms down, the Christians are welcome back amongst us and can be sure of our eagerness to maintain coexistence," said Sunni militia leader Usama Saad.

However, the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia in Jezzine threatened to shell Sidon if opposition forces advanced, possibly sparking renewed sectarian battles.

Saad asked powerful Druze forces, poised in mountains above Jezzine since Israeli troops left the area three days ago, to strike at the town if the SLA-bombarded opposition-held areas.

Several shells hit eastern districts of Sidon late Friday night after a day of sniping and occasional shelling that caused at least two dead and 20 injured, according to hospital sources.

Reagan nominates new ambassador to Iraq

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — David G. Newton, a Foreign Service Officer, has been nominated as the first American ambassador to Iraq since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the White House announced Friday.

Newton, 50, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, has been the charge d'affaires at the Baghdad embassy for the past five months when diplomatic ties were resumed. Between 1981 and 1984, Mr. Newton was the political counsellor at the U.S. interests section in Baghdad.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein named Nizar Hamdoun to be its ambassador to the United States.

According to an April 26 White House press release, Mr. Newton is a senior Foreign Service Officer with 23 years experience, mostly in Middle East countries. His nomination must be confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Newton began his career with Bell Telephone Company in 1957-1958. In 1962 he entered the Foreign Service Institute for training and from there served as vice consul, American consulate general, Zurich, Switzerland, until

1964. In 1964-1966 he took Arabic language training at the Foreign Service Institute in Beirut, Lebanon.

Following this he became economic officer at the American embassy, Sanaa, North Yemen until 1967. In 1967-1969 he returned to the department as economic officer in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (Lebanon, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq desks). In 1970-1973, he served as political officer in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. From there he served as deputy chief of mission in Damascus, Syria and in 1981-1984 as political counsellor at the U.S. interests section in Baghdad, Iraq. From 1984 to the present he has been charge d'affaires at the embassy in Baghdad.

Mr. Newton was born November 13, 1935 in Boston, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1957) and the University of Michigan (M.A., 1970). His foreign languages are Arabic, German and French. Mr. Newton served in the United States army in 1958-1961. He is married to the former Margaret Ray and they have two children.

Dumas arrives in Saudi Arabia after Beirut talks

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — French External Affairs Minister Roland Dumas arrived in Riyadh Saturday on his first visit to Saudi Arabia since he took office last year.

A French embassy spokesman in Jeddah told Reuters by telephone that Mr. Dumas was expected to discuss with King Fahd and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal the Middle East situation, particularly Lebanon and the Palestinian question.

Bilateral relations would also be on the agenda, he said.

Mr. Dumas included Saudi Arabia in his current tour, which has also taken him to Libya and Lebanon, "because of the good relations existing between the two countries," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said he did not know whether defence issues would be covered in the talks. France is the kingdom's biggest arms supplier after the U.S.

Last year, the Saudis bought a \$4-billion anti-aircraft missile system from France.

Informed Arab sources in Paris have said Saudi Arabia is currently seeking 40 Mirage-2000 combat aircraft in an oil-for-planes barter deal which would include the delivery of 77 million barrels of oil in part payment. The Saudis have not confirmed the report.

Mr. Dumas is due to fly home Sunday.

He flew to Saudi Arabia after an eight-hour visit to Beirut and an earlier trip to Libya.

While in Lebanon, he had talks with President Amin Gemayel and a dozen other Lebanese leaders from many sects and factions. He also visited the French embassy and the headquarters of an

80-man French ceasefire observer force.

At a press conference before leaving Beirut, Mr. Dumas said he hoped for the quick release of two French diplomats kidnapped in the Lebanese capital last month.

He also urged Lebanese to rally round the central government to achieve peace.

Mr. Dumas arrived from Cyprus aboard a French military helicopter that landed at noon (1000 GMT) at Mr. Gemayel's palace in suburban Baabda.

The two men talked behind closed doors for 30 minutes before they were joined by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini.

Mr. Dumas later met with Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, the minister for South Lebanon, and Grand Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled, Lebanon's highest Sunni Muslim authority.

"I have come here... to express my government's solidarity and determination to help the Lebanese people and their government at this difficult time," Mr. Dumas told reporters after two hours of talks and a luncheon hosted by Mr. Gemayel.

He said France has "historical strong ties" with Lebanon, which was under French mandate before its independence.

Mr. Karami said the French official's visit is an "expression of support for Lebanon at this critical time."

Mr. Berri said his talks with Mr. Dumas centered on South Lebanon.

"We insisted on the necessity to keep the United Nations peacekeeping force, particularly the French contingent," he said.

Police look for motive in Geneva blasts

GENEVA (R) — Swiss police are questioning two young Arabs one of whom they say admitted setting off bombs which wrecked the car of a senior Syrian diplomat and destroyed the Libyan Arab Airlines offices in central Geneva.

A police spokesman said the suspects, arrested hours after Friday's blasts, were of Arab origin but their identity and alleged motives remained to be determined. One had confessed to carrying

out the attacks and told police a third bomb was planted in another Syrian diplomatic car, the spokesman said.

The third device was defused by bomb disposal experts.

The first explosion ripped through a car driven by Ahmad Saker, a plenipotentiary minister at the Syrian mission.

The diplomat and his wife were slightly injured and fled the vehicle before it burst into flames.

Three passers-by, including a pedestrian, a workman and a motorcyclist, were taken to hospital with superficial injuries.

Earlier, a bomb wrecked the offices of the Libyan Arab Airlines. No one was injured.

The spokesman said the blasts appeared to be the work of professionals.

He added: "We are not dealing with choir-boys."

Refugee camps lie at heart of Saharan conflict

TINDOUF, Algeria (R) — Three huge refugee camps pitched on utterly barren desert, their tents stretching as far as the eye can see, lie at the heart of the conflict in the Western Sahara.

The camps were set up near this southern Algerian oasis to house 120,000 people who say they fled from the Western Sahara after the Moroccan army moved into the former Spanish colony when Spain pulled out in 1975.

Named after the big cities of the Western Sahara — Smara, Djala and Al Aaiun — the camps are in effect the exile base of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

They are on territory loaned by Algeria which has consistently backed with money and arms a war by the republic's Polisario army to win back the territory from Morocco.

The people in the camps, whose status as refugees is recognised by the United Nations, are fighting their own war to preserve their

identity as Saharais.

Western diplomats in Algiers say the refugees would be a vital factor in any settlement of the war.

"This is a society of people who are passionately conscious of their identity as Saharais and are equally determined not to live under the Moroccan flag," one diplomat said.

"We will either win back our country or Morocco will have to kill us all," said Polisario official Obed Ahmad.

The refugees say their voice should be heard in any referendum on the Sahara, not that of the Moroccans who they say have been moved in to the territory under schemes promoted by King Hassan to build support for his occupation.

A total of 61 countries, including those in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), have recognised the SADR as the legitimate government of the Western Sahara.

United Nations aid officials said

they marvelled at the organisation of the camps where the Polisario have tried to create conditions for normal life.

The camps are run on a communal basis without money or shops. Each family has a tent the size of an average room.

In 10 years, the Polisario have set up a government, schools including institutions that house 5,500 boarders, hospitals, a radio station, a desert market garden and a theatre.

Soldiers return to the camps on rotation to rest from the war. The camps survive largely on aid of more than \$100 million a year from Algeria. Further aid is provided by international organisations and private groups in various countries including West Germany, Switzerland and Spain.

Libya stopped all donations after its 1984 pact of union with Morocco. Polisario leader Mohammed Abdul Aziz said. Ambassadors presenting their credentials to Mr. Abdul Aziz and

all visitors have to embark on an arduous journey.

Permission is required from the Algerian Defence Ministry in Algiers as Tindouf, 1,600 kilometres to the south and close to the Moroccan frontier, is a military zone.

After landing at the airbase accompanied by two jet fighters, visitors are whisked away into the desert camps by Polisario officials and diplomatic credentials are exchanged across the border inside the Western Sahara.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is among prominent West European politicians who have visited the SADR camps.

He came in 1976 and declared that his Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) recognised the Polisario as the sole legitimate representative of the people.

Since taking power in 1982, his government has done nothing to fulfil that recognition, which the Polisario regards as a betrayal in line with Spain's entire conduct over the Sahara.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:25 Children's Programmes
18:25 That's Incredible
19:20 Programmes Review
19:35 News Programme
19:55 Music
20:00 Arabie Series
20:40 News in Arabic
21:10 Tomorrow's Programmes
21:35 Egyptian Folklore Troupe
22:00 News Summary (in Arabic)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:30 French Programme: Champs Elysees
19:00 News in French
19:15 French Programme Cont.
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Full House
21:10 History of Television
22:00 News in English
22:20 Scarecrow and Mrs. King

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& purely on 9500 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Cont.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Cont.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Cont.
21:25 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Cont.
23:00 News Summary
23:57 News Headline
24:00 Close down

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of Arab calligraphy by Turkish artist Hassan Jahbi at the headquarters of the Jordanian-Turkish Friendship Society.
* An art exhibition by Mukarram Al Refai at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

* An exhibition of pottery by Jim Mason, Yarmouk University daily from 12:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the Amra Hotel.

* An exhibition of paintings by Gulsen Sleem at Petra Bank Gallery.

* An exhibition of paintings by Lebanese artists Hani Alouf and Mahmoud Safa at the Alia Art Gallery.

FILM

* "Gandhi" at 7:30 p.m. at Amra Hotel.

CULTURAL WEEK

* Egyptian Cultural Week (art exhibition, book exhibition, poetry recitals, puppet show, folklore show) at the Royal Cultural Centre.

MUSEUMS

Faldira Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cinderella Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
Arabic Centre Tel. 644371

AMERICAN CENTRE LIBRARY

British Council 641520
French Cultural Centre 6361478
German Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Art Centre 663195
Husseini Youth City 6671816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 643553

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday on the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. 19th Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidah, 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661737.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Snir), Tel. 811295.

PRAYER TIMES

04:24 Fajr
05:52 (Sunrise) Duha
12:34 Dhuhur
14:14 'Asr
19:15 Maghrib
20:45 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 5320035, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

09:20 Berlin, Larnaca (IF)
10:30 Agaba (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
10:50 Paris, Cairo (RJ)
10:55 Jeddah (RJ)
11:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:20 Beirut (RJ)
11:40 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
18:15 Agaba (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:20 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Beirut (RJ)
06:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)
10:20 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
11:20 Larnaca, Berlin (IF)
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:40 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
13:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:30 Larnaca, Tripoli (LN)
16:40 Agaba (RJ)
18:15 Baghdad (JA)
19:20 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
20:30 Kuwait (KU)
20:40 Dhahran (RJ)
21:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:10 Baghdad (RJ)
21:30 Cairo (RJ)
21:45 Cairo (RJ)
22:00 Abu Dhabi, Singapore (RJ)
23:00 Bangkok (RJ)
23:00 Rio de Janeiro, Lisboa (JA)
23:05 Karachi (PK)
00:20 Cairo (RJ)
00:25 London (BA)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

— Al Wadi Algeedee
— Azawra
— Roon River
— Yury Krymov
— Badre
— Ibn Khalthan

Amn Kassar and Sons Company, Tel: 622334 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD
Belgian franc 65/ 65.5
Dutch guilder 114.2/ 115.1
Egyptian guinea 289.6/ 293.6
French franc 42.3/ 42.6
Iraqi dinar 398.3/ 410
Italian lire (for 100) 20.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 159.8/ 161.1
Kuwaiti dinar 1336.6/ 1341.6
Lebanese lira 23.1/ 24.5
Omani rial 1164/ 1170
Qatari riyal 110.9/ 112
Saudi riyal 112/ 112.7
Swiss franc 44.3/ 44.7
Syrian lira 35.5/ 36.5
UAE dirham 110/ 111
U.S. dollar 491.1/ 495
U.S. dollar 404.5/ 407
W. German mark 128.9/ 129.9

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mohammad condoles Adwan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Friday called at the residence of Mr. Noufan Al Saud Al Adwan, to extend his condolences to the Adwan family on the death of Ziad Ghazi Al Adwan.

Princess Alia opens art display

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia Saturday inaugurated an art exhibition by Jilshan Saleem, held at the Petra Bank gallery. The exhibition includes 42 plates depicting the local environment and life.

Madaba builds phase one of craft zone

AMMAN (Petra) — Madaba Municipality has completed the first stage of its crafts zone project, carried out within the framework of the municipality's plan to achieve financial self-sufficiency. During this stage, which cost JD one million, 97 stores have been constructed along with all the necessary facilities. Craftsmen will be moved to the new complex as of May 1.

Tubeishat returns from Istanbul

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat has returned to Jordan after taking part in a conference held in Istanbul on April 20 to discuss the conservation of Islamic architectural heritage. The six-day conference discussed 50 research papers dealing with preserving Islamic architecture, particularly in Jerusalem.

UNRWA schools hold activity day

ZARQA (Petra) — Schools in Zarqa run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Saturday celebrated the second school activities day. During the day pupils performed sports, displayed drawings, embroidery, Palestinian foods and Palestinian costumes. School pupils also painted the street embankments and school walls. Boy scouts from 32 UNRWA schools in Zarqa district held a scouting camp in Yajuz area.

Ministry invited to diarrhoea seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry has received an invitation to take part in a meeting on combating diarrhoea in the Mediterranean region, due to open in Somalia in July.

Electrical engineers meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — The second international Jordanian electrical engineering conference starts at University of Jordan Sunday. The conference will discuss more than 120 research papers covering various aspects of electrical and electronic engineering, according to the conference's rapporteur Issam Za'abawi.

He said that the most important subjects to be discussed include communication systems, electrical power, and control systems in addition to computer applications. He added that the research papers, which will all appear in one book, have been edited by 150 specialised professors and experts.

Mr. Za'abawi added that some world experts in the field of electrical engineering have submitted papers reviewing latest developments in their fields of specialisation.

Governorates initiate cleanliness campaigns

AMMAN (Petra) — To mark Arab Environment Week which started on April 24, several cities and governorates in the Kingdom celebrated the occasion, Saturday. In Ramtha, the city conducted cleaning campaigns in which both the private and governmental sectors participated. The week-long campaign which started Saturday includes cleaning the industrial areas and the city's south-western streets.

Ajloun Governorate also carried out a general cleaning campaign which included all of Ajloun's touristic sites, forests and public parks. Voluntary campaigns were launched to show the importance of a clean environment. Lectures on conserving water resources, disposing of garbage and environmental protection were also delivered.

Earlier in the day, Madaba Governorate started its week long celebrations on the occasion. Their programmes include cleaning Madaba's public parks, maintaining its historical sites and posting banners pointing out the importance of cleanliness for public health. The banners also stressed the importance of maintaining clean surroundings and an unpolluted environment.

Mafrq's celebrations included lectures to raise public awareness were delivered by Yarmouk University staff, the Jordanian Women's Federation and departments of the Ministries of Health, Awwaf and Education.

Public safety committees were established to work in cooperation with local municipalities in order to fight environmental pollution in the governorate.

Zarqa Governorate, which started its celebrations Friday, has initiated cleaning campaigns carried out by community college and school students. Zarqa Municipality submitted recommendations to Zarqa's public safety committees calling for maintaining clean water resources, and monitoring industries located next to the Zarqa river to ensure that these industries do not get disposed of their rubbish and chemicals in the river.

In Salt, the municipality workshops embarked on large-scale cleanliness campaign which covered all parts of the city.



Labour and Social Development Minister Khalid Al Haj Hassan (centre) listens to a speech by Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, chairman of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), during a meeting the minister held with the chairman and Executive Committee members of the GUVS Saturday in Amman (Petra photo)

King to patronise Al al Bait annual meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will patronise the opening of the fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) due to start in Amman on May 6.

The conference, chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will hold public sessions in addition to specialised committee meetings.

A statement released by the academy Saturday said that the conference will run for four days from May 6 to May 9. Eighty Islamic scholars from the Arab and Islamic Worlds, India, the Soviet Union, Europe and the United States have been invited to participate in the conference.

The conference's agenda includes a review of the academy's annual report, a review of the academy's current projects and committee debates and discussions on various Islamic issues.

Among the scholars expected to attend the conference are Sheikh Shamsuddin Khan from the Soviet Union, Professor Abdullah Kanoun from Morocco, Professor Rojet Garandi from France, Dr. Abdul Aziz Kamal from Kuwait, Dr. Ahmad Kamal Abu Al Majed from Kuwait, Dr. Ahmad Taleb Al Ibrahim from Algeria, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Yamani from Saudi Arabia, Dr. Mukhtar Uddin

Ahmad from India, Sheikh Khalid Hamed from Pakistan, Professor Ismael Baleich from West Germany, Sheikh Mohammad Ghazali from Qatar, Mr. Mohammad Taqi Al Hakim from Iraq, Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamal from Saudi Arabia, Dr. Mohammad Ma'rouf Dawalibi from Saudi Arabia, Dr. Mohammad Rumaihi from Kuwait, Dr. Abdul Aziz Hussein from Kuwait, Professor Ibrahim Hussein from Indonesia, Professor Omar Bahaudin Amiri from Morocco, Mr. Fihmi Huwaidi from Britain, Sheikh Jadul Haq Ali Hadul Haq from Egypt, Dr. Omimah Duhan from Jordan in addition to some 40 personalities from Jordan.

RSS, Indian research council to sign protocol

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-member delegation, led by Dr. M. Ramaiah, the director of an important institution of the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, is in Amman to sign a protocol for scientific and technical cooperation between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

During their stay from April 26 to May 3, the delegation will have series of discussions with the RSS, the Ministries of Planning, Energy and Mineral Resources. The delegation will also visit different scientific and educational institutions.

Dr. M. Ramaiah has made important contributions to the field of specialisation in the economic, industrial, academic and management spheres. He designed and built the first successful folded plate structure in India and has published 25 research papers and nine general technical papers.

The delegation also includes Dr. Mohammad Aslam who has had a long teaching experience in

different universities in India. He is currently doing research work in the Central Building Research Institute of India and has the credit of more than 30 publications in Indian and foreign journals. The third member of the Indian scientific team is Mr. B.C. Sharma, a scientist from the International Scientific Collaboration, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in India. He is in charge of the implementation of existing agreements and finalisation of the new programme of cooperation with various countries.

Haj Hassan praises positive role of charitable societies

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan said that voluntary work represents a positive development towards serving the Jordanian community through the activities of 530 societies in the East and West banks of Jordan.

The minister said that these societies work in numerous fields such as the care of the handicapped, orphans and children, education and health services as well as general aid.

During a meeting Saturday with the chairman and members of the executive board of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), the minister said that the ministry will support the union's humanitarian activities in order to guarantee the continuity of the voluntary movement in Jordan.

Mr. Haj Hassan called on for coordination between the ministry, GUVS and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QJWSF) in order to achieve integrated social work. The minister also expressed the ministry's willingness to provide aid, advice

and financial support for any feasible project.

The minister also paid tribute to the efforts made by charitable societies in the occupied West Bank to help Arab citizens under Israeli occupation. These efforts, he added, are represented in the building of hospitals, universities and kindergartens in addition to the financial and in-kind aid to Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

Also speaking during the meeting was the GUVS Chairman Abdullah Al Khatib who reviewed the union's present and future projects including the "Social Cooperation Campaign" which has provided assistance to 6,000 needy families in Amman, Ma'an and Aqaba while services will be provided to another 20,000 families by the end of next June.

Delegation leaves for human settlement talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the United Nations talks on human settlements, due to start in Jamaica on Monday, left Amman Saturday, headed by Housing Corporation Director General Shafiq Zawaideh.

Mr. Zawaideh said that Jordan's delegation to the conference will suggest that a committee of U.N. experts studies the housing situation in the occupied Arab territories in order to establish a housing project, for the benefit of Palestinians in the West Bank as part of the activities marking the international year for providing shelters for the homeless.

He added that the delegation will also suggest the formation of a second committee to investigate Palestinian's living conditions under occupation and the effect of Israeli settlements on the West Bank inhabitants' social and economic life.

He said that a similar Jordanian suggestion to last year's meeting resulted in the convening of an international seminar on the living conditions in the occupied territories, the recommendations of which will be reviewed during the autumn's session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Zawaideh said that the committee will discuss means of bolstering international and regional cooperation in the fields of administration, training and planning pertaining to human settlements.

He said that the first regional training programme will be held in Amman in cooperation between the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements and the Housing Corporation.

He said that it is expected that such a regional training programme might be established permanently in Amman to serve the Arab region.

Overuse of analgesics, diet and hard water contribute to rising incidence of kidney diseases

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With a national incidence of 150 people per year needing dialysis, which is provided in Jordan at a minimum cost of JD 10 per year, often not including doctor's fees and other necessary treatment and/or equipment, a national awareness of the problem, perhaps, a national programme seems to be urgently needed.

If the three hospitals providing dialysis in Amman (the King Hussein Medical Centre, the University of Jordan Hospital and Bashir Hospital), Dr. Mohamed El Lozi, chief of the nephrology department at the King Hussein Medical Centre, claims that the first one offers the best medical care, adhering strictly to minimum price, with no additional charges. The reason for this is that the Jordanian Armed Forces covers the rest of the expenses, in this special case, for their dependents and civilians alike.

Dr. El Lozi added that prices of dialysis and kidney transplants at the Royal Medical Centre are also much cheaper elsewhere in the world. A kidney transplant operation, for example, cost JD 2000 in Jordan, \$25,000 in Britain and \$40,000 in the USA. Since the cost of transplant is so much cheaper than that of dialysis, adding extra yearly expense of only JD for immuno-suppressive drugs or the operation, Dr. El Lozi encourages patients to undergo such an operation, who otherwise have to face a life of dialysis treatments.

At the other two hospitals offering dialysis, the simple price for dialysis treatment does not vary much from King Hussein Centre's, but other bills may be high. And, though the Ministry of Health, in some cases, offers help meeting dialysis costs, the administration, X-rays and other possibly needed tests and/or treatments make up for some quite high costs, Dr. Yehia M. Khreis, haematologist and co-founder of the

Society of the Friends of Kidney Patients, told the Jordan Times that such bills can often amount to JD 500-600 per month, which is an exorbitant price for even the average patient. He added, however, that Al-Bashir Hospital offers the cheapest rate for admission.

Financial assistance

The financial help offered by the Ministry of Health to needy patients is given after survey of the financial conditions of the patient and a report on these done by social workers from the Department of Social Affairs. This procedure, however, can take some time and, as Dr. Khreis pointed out, can sometimes be misleading. "Some poor people hide their need for shame, and some who are not so poor pretend to be," he said. Government dependents and their families usually receive free treatment.

Dr. Khreis said the Society of the Friends of Kidney Patients also offers some financial help to needy patients, in spite of its limited financial resources. He said that requests for financial help from kidney patients are discussed at the society's weekly or bi-weekly executive members meetings.

The society was established in 1981 by 12 people: Dr. Yehia M. Khreis, Mrs. Rouda Abdel Hadi, Dr. Nabeel El Nasser, Dr. Makram Nushawat, Dr. Nivina Nushawat, Dr. Faisal Kanaan, Mrs. Munawar Khreis, Mrs. Haifa Ginnamari, Dr. Nashed Hamkhyrah, Mrs. Laila Ramadan, Miss Laila Yagmour, Mrs. Falaq Anabiani, most of whom are doctors, nurses or doctors' wives.

Dr. Khreis explained that Mrs. Rouda Abdel Hadi, a voluntary social worker who is member of many other voluntary societies, approached him after her son had undergone a successful kidney transplant operation in the USA, on the need to help kidney patients in this country. The founders of the society are now still active and nine of them constitute the executive council and there are another 100 members around the country who also contribute according to their resources.

Dr. Khreis said the society is still far from reaching the ambitions it aspires to. "Our greatest ambition is to help every kidney patient in Jordan sufficiently," he said, "but their number is rapidly increasing."

Because of their limited financial resources, the society mainly

offers social help at the present. Since two years, they have decided to also help patients in meeting travel expenses, since many of them have to travel a long way for treatment. Dr. Khreis said they tried to solve the problem in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and bus companies in the country. Some agreed to allow kidney patients to travel free of charge and the Ministry of Transport gave the approval. "But the problem is still only half-solved," Dr. Khreis continued. "Some people live where buses do not go, or they can't use public transport because of their state of health. So we give some of them, 69 at the present, a monthly allowance of JD 15-20. In some very special cases, the society tries to help with all the expenses," he said.

Fund raising

"We depend entirely on donations," Dr. Khreis explained, "which are insufficient for the amount of work in this field." Presently, help to the society comes from the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Department of Social Affairs and individuals. Meetings and official dinners are held periodically for fund-raising purposes.

Due to their financial restrictions, the society gives mostly social help to kidney patients, but most activities are still in a testing stage. "We have established a club with a library and regular lectures," Dr. Khreis explained. "The patients are free to attend the meetings and lectures, or come at any time asking any question they may have. Donated books are available in the library for them to read here or borrow."

Dr. Khreis, however, added that the success of such an initiative has been minimal so far, partially because many of the patients come from outside Amman, and partially because kidney patients often prefer to stay home rather than mixing with others.

"An information committee is now trying to compile a pamphlet directed to those people," Dr. Khreis continued, "with tips on how to face their serious illness, together with another pamphlet on prevention of kidney diseases and the recognition of early symptoms."

As Dr. El Lozi also explained, the kidney diseases which can bring necessitate dialysis include glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis, kidney stones, renal

vascular disorders, cystic diseases, multi-system disorders, drug-side effects, hereditary and congenital deficiencies, and diseases of unrecognised causes. Some of these require dialysis treatment for a lifetime, others (such as kidney stone and accidents) just for limited periods of a few days or weeks.

The most common of these diseases, in Jordan as elsewhere, is glomerulonephritis, which is almost always secondary to throat and tonsil problems, according to Dr. El Lozi. He added that parents should be very much aware of this risk, which is comparable to rheumatic fever, when their children suffer from tonsillitis or throat infections.

Overuse of drugs

Nephritis, he says, is also caused by overuse of analgesics of any kind. This overuse is especially common in women who are frequently suffering from migraines. Although in Jordan this problem has not reached the proportions of other countries such as the United States, Dr. El Lozi said that caution is still needed.

Other drugs that can be toxic to the kidneys, Dr. El Lozi added, are those of the aminoglycoside group and the gentamycin group, as well as, possibly, tetracyclines. "Any patient with an existing or potential kidney disease should be very careful when taking drugs, and limit their use to a few indispensable cases," he cautioned.

He also said that doctors should be especially aware of these risks, as well as aware of the diseases themselves which are often overlooked by private practitioners, at a time when the emphasis is more on other illnesses such as cardiac diseases and cancer. He added that often the patients themselves fail to see a physician for abdominal pains, especially in a country such as Jordan where summer diarrhoea, amoebic infections, other parasites and other intestinal problems are common. Those pains, however, could be premonitors of kidney failures which, if detected early, could be treated with a much lighter and cheaper treatment. He urged patients to have frequent checks of their kidneys conditions and to remind their general practitioners if needed.

Kidney stones

The most common of all kidney

failures in Jordan, however, is kidney stones. Dr. El Lozi said that a study performed by his team at the King Hussein Medical Centre confirmed this high incidence, and a further study he personally conducted on 600 people through intravenous pyelography coloured pictures revealed that 215 of them had kidney stones, 30 per cent of which were uric acid stones. Uric acid stones, he added, are more common in males than females in Jordan, while they are almost non-existent among children.

Dr. El Lozi also said that kidney stones affect up to 25 per cent of this country's population, and the causes of this high incidence are now under study. The reason for the predominance of uric acid stones, he said, is also being researched, but there is possibility that Jordanians, as other Mediterranean and Arab populations, are genetically disposed to this kind of stones, which are usually much less frequent in countries such as the U.S.A., Canada and Britain. He suggested, as a preventative measure, to increase water consumption, especially during the summer months, to about three litres of water per day.

The second highest form of kidney stones among Jordanians is calcium oxalate stones. Dr. El Lozi attributes this high incidence to the high consumption of foods which are rich in calcium oxalate, such as nuts, heavy tea and spinach leaves. The hard Jordanian water also has a high percentage of this calcium compound. Minimizing the consumption of these foods and tap water could undoubtedly alleviate the problem, he added.

Prevention and early recognition should then be stressed not only among potential patients and high-risk cases, but among the general public and even the medical profession. "While here in Jordan we don't face social problems as in Europe or in the States, where dialysis treatments are sometimes refused to old, mentally retarded or unproductive patients," Dr. Khreis said, "and while we can be proud that in our country haemodialysis is available to all who need it, we are sometimes facing a problem of misdiagnosis."

Rehabilitation of patients

Another problem in Jordan, according to Dr. Khreis, is the rehabilitation of patients and trying to give them some form of employment, even part-time, in order to help them to meet the

treatment's expenses as well as continue to contribute to their families and to society. "It is very important for them psychologically as well as financially," he said.

So far, the Society for the Friends of Kidney Patients' programme of rehabilitation has been limited to only a few. "Private companies are not very sympathetic to the needs of kidney patients," Dr. Khreis said, "while the government has been more helpful, especially the Ministry of Social Development."

Dr. Khreis said that an attempt made by the society to provide three of these patients with kiosks hasn't been very successful, but one of their patients, a typist, is working well for a society which allows her to take two afternoons off weekly for treatments.

"It is not too much to ask," he said. "Kidney patients don't have too many handicaps apart from this weekly commitment to dialysis. On the other hand, it might be harder for patients who live far from dialysis facilities and have to take two full days off work to travel. They are often forced to leave their posts," Dr. Khreis said that kidney patients can still be productive in spite of their problem and need to feel needed. "Companies should realize this and be more understanding," he said.

On the other hand, we have a high rate of unemployment as it is and this aggravates the situation," Dr. Khreis believes, that much of the financial strain on kidney patients would be relieved by more dialysis centres, distributed throughout the country. He suggested that the Army Hospital in Aqaba could become one such centre, since Aqaba is far from any other facilities. The Society for the Friends of Kidney Patients has, in the past, often presented similar suggestions to ministries and hospitals around the country, with good results and will continue to do so.

Since kidney transplants could represent not only an economical, but often a surer way to solve the kidney problems of many patients, Dr. Khreis also encourages it. "It is not a particularly difficult operation," he says, "and I believe that we have qualified personnel in the major hospitals in the country." He believes the main problem is providing donors, particularly because a successful kidney transplant requires a live organ. People, he said, are afraid that losing one kidney would be dangerous for their health and create two kidney patients instead

of one.

Kidney bank

"Many members have asked us to start a kidney bank or programme of donations," he said, "but health is always a political decision. In Jordan, affairs related to health are supervised by the government through the Ministry of Health and the Armed Forces, and the government must agree with any new project or programme. Computerisation would also probably be needed, as it is in other countries, to organise such a programme and it is a big task on which to embark."

"Importing kidneys from other countries is possible, and it is done between Europe and the U.S.A. frequently by special jets," he added. "But it could be risky. There was a case of cornea transplant where the imported cornea was infected with rabies. The best would be to keep such a programme on a local level or, perhaps better yet, on an Arab

level". Dr. Khreis, who has also been working extensively with the blood bank, says a programme of kidney donation will take time.

Dr. Daoud Hanaanah, head cardiovascular surgeon at the King Hussein Medical Centre, is, at the present, the only surgeon in Jordan who has performed kidney transplants. He said that, throughout his surgical experience has been very impressed by the willingness of relatives to donate a kidney in time of need. "We have used all kinds of combinations within families," he said, "and we never encountered difficulties in identifying donors." Dr. Hanaanah attributes this willingness to the strong family ties which are still present in the Arab World.

Dr. Khreis, however, believes that family donors are still a minor section and that all people should be educated in order to understand and overcome their fears of donating organs when needed to save other lives. "It should be considered as part of primary health care education," he said.

Douglas Aircraft Corporation sponsors seminar on tourism

Techniques which could generate millions of Jordanian dinars in revenue from increased tourism to Jordan and the Holy Land will be discussed at a seminar on tourism research, sponsored by Douglas Aircraft Corporation here, April 28th - 30th.

The U.S. aerospace firm is a division of McDonnell Douglas Corporation which has more than 2,000 commercial jetliners in service, for more than 200 airlines around the world. Douglas Aircraft has developed a comprehensive programme to assist airlines in their promotional and operational activities. This programme, of which this seminar is part, has proved very attractive to numerous airlines.

Participating in this seminar will be approximately 30 officials from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism.

Frankel's programme will include discussion groups and examine methods of comparing attitudes of tourists towards Jordan and other

lands as vacation destinations. Participants will also discuss ways of capitalising on some of Jordan's tourist assets, its key geographic location as the gateway to Jerusalem and the Holy Land, its many sites for archaeological studies and its scuba diving facilities.

Meeting tourist needs in terms of hotels, restaurants and transportation will be particular topics to be covered by the seminar participants.

Jansen's subject areas will include methods of promoting specific Jordanian tourist destinations. She will review types of tourism offset agreements with Douglas that encourage the 500,000 employees of MDC and its supplier companies to visit countries with special agreements.

Also, she will point out the economic benefit resulting from active programmes to encourage tourism. Douglas studies have shown that the average 5-year tourism development plan can result in an increase of approximately 1,000 tourists annually.

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The price of 'stalemate'

IN announcing U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' planned visit to Jordan and Egypt next month, the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, sought to caution reporters against expectations of a breakthrough in Middle East diplomacy. Kalb, at the same time, wanted to make it clear that Richard Murphy's current tour in the area has not been a failure, saying that the U.S. envoy "has had a series of informative and useful meetings with leaders in the region."

Well, Murphy arrived in Jordan yesterday, and the results of his talks with His Majesty the King are not known yet. But what about his talks in Israel? Have they been productive? No, according to the Israelis, and that is because Murphy told Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir on Friday that he did not find any agreement in the Arab World which would enable Palestinians to join a Jordanian-Palestinian team for peace talks. They, the Israelis, are therefore not responsible for the stalemate. Or this is at least how their logic goes.

We do not really understand why, if there is truly a deadlock, the secretary of state would come here. But while it is possible that his planned trip might be aimed at breaking such a deadlock, we doubt the Israeli claim is correct. In fact we believe that the Israeli statement on the results of Murphy's talks there is an exercise in disinformation at best.

By saying this we do not try to exonerate the Arab position on the formulation of a joint delegation for possible peace talks. It is no secret that the Arab World is not totally agreed on this question — nor is the PLO itself. But that is not the issue here. There is Arab unanimity on the Foz plan for peace with Israel, but neither the Israelis nor the Americans would ever want to hear of it.

The issue, as has been said and repeated again and again, is whether Israel wants peace with the Palestinians and is willing to sit down with their legitimate representatives to negotiate a peace treaty with them. The PLO is ready and willing to enter the peace process, provided that its legitimacy is recognised by the parties concerned. It has gone a long way in meeting the conditions of peace, risking in the process its own unity and strength.

If Israel truly wants lasting and just peace, it should learn how to deal politically and diplomatically with the Palestinian people's legitimate representatives. The Americans can help Israel attain peace and security for itself, but only if they are willing to disengage from their make-believe diplomacy that in the end leads them and us now here.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What assessment?

DURING HIS current tour of the Middle East region U.S. envoy Richard Murphy has not yet revealed the nature of his real mission and was satisfied with saying that it was designed to assess peace prospects.

Despite that, Israeli information media have quoted Murphy as telling Israeli leaders that in his talks with Arab leaders, he was not able to bring about a change in the official Arab stand. This implies that Murphy's mission was designed to make a change in this stand and achieve a compromise.

We wonder what changes would Murphy like to bring about, knowing that Arabs are offering peace in exchange for land and that the Arabs have requested the bare minimum and no pre-conditions for peace.

The Arab stand has been supported by the international community, which calls for including the PLO in any moves to achieve peace. Therefore, any attempt to bring about a change in the Arab stand is bound to fail.

What Murphy should know is that the ball is now in the Israeli court, and if any change is desired, it should be in the Israeli stand. The Israelis should give up their illogical stand and should stop obstructing the path of peace. If peace is to be achieved, Israel should give up the idea of demanding a capitulation by the Arabs, who want a genuine peace based on justice.

Al Dustour: Making talks easy for Iran

THE LATEST U.N. Security Council resolution on the Iran-Iraq war is probably aimed at encouraging the Iranians to come forward to the negotiating table and achieve peace with Iraq. The resolution could be an attempt by the council members to tempt the Iranian regime to try to give up obstinacy.

The Security Council's statement marks a new attempt by the international community to try to end the conflict. But this statement will remain mere ink on paper unless the council follows it up with effective measures to see to it that the Iranians end the war.

The U.N. secretary general, who visited Iran and Iraq, has called on the council to hold consultations on means to end the war and to work on the assumption that both belligerents have some common ground on which the council can build and can exert efforts to bring about peace. But to achieve a genuine peace, the council has to exert these efforts, and its members can start now because the shelling of cities by both sides has stopped and the tension has somewhat eased.

Though we believe Iraq can hold out indefinitely, and can use all means to defend its soil, yet we would like to see peace prevailing and international law respected. It is the U.N. Security Council's task to realise this goal.

Sawt Al Shaab: Deepening Lebanon crisis

DAY AFTER day, the tragedy in Lebanon is increasing in dimension, and the factional fighting is intensifying, drawing the country and the Lebanese people to the abyss. The Lebanese are now exposed to total destruction, and their country to partition and loss. The fighting is rampant in Tyre, Sidon, Beirut and other parts of the country, encouraged by foreign powers, particularly Israel, which stands to gain from this tragedy.

The factional fighting in Lebanon will no doubt realise Israel's dreams, which were not possible to achieve through war, and is bound to weaken the national resistance that has forced the Israelis to make their withdrawal sooner than expected.

Though Israel was forced to pull out its forces after the heavy defeat inflicted on these forces at the hands of the resistance, it is now taking revenge by turning one Lebanese faction against another, and thus exercising a scorched-land policy against the Lebanese.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Here come the entrepreneurs

THERE ARE obviously several signals from the government that the private sector will be allowed to play a larger role in the economic life of the country.

Some of us would like to think of the new policy as a capitalistic revolution, or supply-side Reaganomics, or even liberalism. The new policy is none of the above, however: It is, sheer pragmatic approach in response to some hard facts of life in this country.

During the last ten years, the public sector was able to shoulder the responsibility for major investments, with a

share of more than 50 per cent of the estimated capital expenditure in the development plan.

This was made possible, thanks to the annual Arab financial aid to the treasury which exceeded one billion dollar in some years. Jordanian governments at the time could afford spending more than double the domestic revenues and make generous subsidies right and left to producers and consumers alike.

This spending spree could not go on for two reasons: First, Arab aid dropped suddenly to less than 50 per cent of

the level experienced between 1979-1982.

Second, some of the large-scale projects promoted, implemented and managed by the public sector turned out to be much less profitable than was expected.

The need for change in economic policy became apparent in the middle of 1982, but the change did not take place. Unfortunately, the government thought that the shortage in Arab aid could be made up by borrowing commercially from international banks.

Due to reduced financial

resources, the new government cannot afford, any more, to replace the private sector, nor have government bureaucrats proved to be good government business managers and decision-makers. The only sensible remedy would be to call on the private sector and provide businessmen with the incentives and facilities to embark on an aggressive course of action and turn the economy around.

And here come the entrepreneurs, with their assumed efficiency and initiative. It is premature to talk about a boom in the business circles.

It is, nevertheless, true that the expectations are high and that the psychology is right.

In this respect, we ought to differentiate between two kinds of economic booms. One is false: It means more importation and possibly more profits to the trading community, and this is short-lived and extremely damaging to the country's reserves and the balance of trade and payments.

The other is real: It means more investments by the private sector and more demand on locally-produced goods and services. This is a self-sustained activity and is very beneficial to

the level of economic activity. It has positive effects on the critical external economy and the balance of payments.

When the new government invites the private sector to play a larger role, we take it for granted that the invitation is not extended to importers and agents of foreign products. It is wide open to the real producers in the private sector, including capital, management and labour.

It is entrepreneurs not brokers that we need to rebuild the national economy on sound basis.

By Fahed Fanek



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1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 1984

J.S. aid to Israel - beginnings of dissent?

By Rex B. Wingerter

THE ANNUAL debate in Washington on aid to Israel took an unusual twist this year when the Reagan administration announced that further economic assistance might be contingent on Israel putting its economic house in order. Although the White House backed down from this threat in the end, it did permit the state department to level some sharp criticism of Israel's disorganised economic performance. Testifying this March before the House Middle East subcommittee, W. Allen Wallis, the State Department's senior economic official, said that because Israel had failed to establish a comprehensive economic recovery plan additional American financial support would "disappear quickly." "Israel," he said, "has not yet reached the stage in the evolution of its recovery programme where additional U.S. support would be helpful."

It was the first time ever that the House Middle East subcommittee had failed to increase economic aid to Israel.

Undaunted by such judgments, the uniformly pro-Israel subcommittee dismissed Mr. Wallis's testimony, excusing Israel's economic plight as the result of repeated wars and the absorption of a large Jewish population from abroad. It unanimously demanded that Israel get the \$1.8 billion in economic aid plus the \$800m in supplementary aid it had requested. The administration countered with the proposal that economic aid be kept at last year's \$1.2 billion level. Military aid, however, would be increased by \$4m to \$1.8 billion. The subcommittee, despite its public rhetoric, accepted the offer and voted for the administration's aid request. It was the first time ever that the House Middle East subcommittee had failed to increase economic aid to Israel.

One explanation for the subcommittee's turnaround was that it was too risky politically to increase aid to Israel at a time when the administration was cutting deeply into domestic welfare programmes in its fight to lower the \$222 billion national budget deficit. Many observers believe that pro-Israel forces in Congress have been silenced only temporarily and are waiting for a more opportune time to exert themselves. Indeed, it will take the aid bill at least another six months to weave its way through the congressional maze. There are numerous leg-

islative back doors where Israeli supporters can quickly tack on an additional assistance request with little public fanfare. But two other factors clearly making an impact on the budgetary process are the growing awareness of just how much of the U.S. foreign assistance budget is devoted to Israel and the perception that without a major overhaul of the Israeli economy further U.S. aid to the Jewish state will be wasted. Playing no small part in alerting members of Congress and their staff to Israel's dire economic straits has been a series of reports and studies by various government agencies that both illuminate and criticise the impact of U.S. aid to Israel.

Perhaps one of the most useful and widespread publications found on Capitol Hill are the "issue briefs" prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress. According to CRS's Middle East analyst, an increasing number of congressional offices have requested information on U.S. aid to Israel and on Israel's economic health. In response, CRS published a series of succinct reports. The most recent discusses the economic problems confronting Israel's "unity government", and briefly highlights Israel's economic history and the reforms it needs to implement. Since 1976, it observes, Israel has been both the largest annual recipient of U.S. aid and the largest recipient of cumulative U.S. assistance. Although Israel has received U.S. assistance continually since its establishment in 1948, U.S. aid has since 1971 averaged over \$2 billion per year, two-thirds of which has been military assistance. In 1979, economic assistance changed from specific programme projects to unconditional direct transfers for general budgetary support. Economic aid became all grant cash transfers in 1981 and military aid became all grant in 1985.

Yet as U.S. assistance increased various economic factors began to turn against Israel. "Growing debt servicing costs, mounting government social services expenditures, perennial high defence spending levels, and a stagnant domestic economy combined with worldwide inflation and declining foreign markets for Israeli goods pushed the Israeli economy into a near crisis situation." Against this backdrop, the CRS brief asks Congress to consider policy questions such as: Should the U.S. increase aid to Israel? Should the U.S. use aid to extract political or foreign policy concessions from Israel? And what form should U.S. assistance take? Each question is answered in a balanced yet

and no manner; the role of CRS is to educate, not to persuade.

In sharp contrast to the CRS briefs is a recent Senate foreign relations staff report. It is particularly interesting because it uses such sharp, condemning language to describe the Israeli economy. Indeed, the title of the report, "The Economic Crisis in Israel," points the direction of the study. Its conclusions are staggering. Israel's deteriorating economy is said to pose "as serious a threat to the security of Israel as any hostile neighbour in the region" ... the "challenge to Israel's new unity government is awesome". The Israeli government is seen as having little chance of winning this battle. Foreign exchange reserves have "declined precipitously", inflation "roars forward" at 450 per cent, government budget deficits exceed earlier projections by 40 per cent, Israel's foreign debt is the highest per capita in the world, exports have declined for two years, and economic growth in Israel is at a "virtual standstill".

Pegging the shekel to the dollar, for example, would be unacceptable to Israeli nationalists.

Deep structural problems are at the bottom of Israel's economic plight. Two-thirds of the Israeli budget — about \$22.6 billion in 1984 — is devoted to military and debt servicing. Israel owes the U.S. government more than \$10 billion. The military absorbs about 22 per cent of the total GNP but hidden costs, such as the financial burdens that compulsory reserve duty imposes on business labour costs, push the proportion higher still. The indexing of wages cushions most workers from the effects of inflation but consequently reduces pressures on government to take anti-inflationary policies. And, observes the report, "the system, like a spreading firestorm, feeds on itself". Bank accounts, government bonds and tuition grants have been indexed, which "further contributed to the inflationary cycle, huge budget deficits, and rising balance of payments problem". The conclusion is that Israel will have taken either to introduce a new currency or peg it one-to-one with the dollar.

Political considerations often stymie any possible government reforms. Pegging the shekel to the dollar, for example, would be unacceptable to Israeli nationalists. But the overwhelming consideration facing any Israeli government — and a factor to which Washington is certainly sensitive — is that any substantial economic changes could spark fierce social

and political unrest. The Senate report warns that the reforms which are needed will engender "a heavy cost to the Israeli social fabric and to Israel's own security". Especially vulnerable to cuts in government spending will be Israel's minorities: "reductions in subsidies are increasing inflation and social services cut-backs will hit hardest on lower income groups, especially Israelis from Northern Africa and other Arab countries. Arab workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip also will be affected by an economic slow down. Increased social tensions are likely, along with rising unemployment and emigration of young Israelis, higher prices and labour unrest and decreased productivity".

The General Accounting Office (GAO) report on Israel's economy issued in June 1983 received widespread publicity upon the discovery that the version of it released for public consumption buried the serious criticisms of Israel's economic and military needs discussed in the private, secret issue. The censored report concluded that Israel's stated military threats were exaggerated, its estimated budgetary needs for military use were excessive, and that the country could safely maintain its current defence posture without further increases in U.S. military assistance. Moreover, it revealed that Israeli policymakers assume that the U.S. Congress will finance half of Israel's defence budget, underwrite most of Israel's export earnings, and cover the growth decline in Israel's foreign exchange reserves.

The fact that most of the information contained in these reports was already widely known in Israel and the Arab world underscores the paucity of understanding shared by many people on Capitol Hill when it comes to Israel. Yet the studies do signal the determination of certain dissenting groups within the foreign policy bureaucracy to continue to argue against the White House's lopsided policy toward Israel. These reports have helped to bring a new awareness and to spur a new debate on further U.S. aid to Israel. Yet, despite the fact that such information provides the fodder for rational debate, until the political machinery strong enough to balance the Israeli lobby comes into being — a political apparatus large enough to muster significant votes and powerful enough to manipulate influential political action money — the Israeli lobby remains capable of stifling any serious threat of a reduction in U.S. aid to Israel — Middle East International, London.

U.N. marks fortieth foundation anniversary

By Anthony Goodman
Rear

UNITED NATIONS — Forty years and some 150 wars ago, the delegates of 50 nations gathered in San Francisco to draft a blueprint for a world of peace and progress.

That was on April 25, 1945. Nine weeks later, on June 26, the Charter of the United Nations was signed, establishing a new world organisation to succeed the defunct League of Nations.

The gathering, officially called the United Nations Conference on International Organisation (UNCIO), took place as the most devastating war in history was nearing its end.

More than five years of carnage in Europe, Asia, the Pacific and Africa had spurred the determination of all people to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", in the words of what would become the charter's preamble.

As delegates gathered at the San Francisco Opera House and adjoining veterans building, the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany on May 8 was still two weeks away.

Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were living out their final days — Hitler to commit suicide on April 30 closed in on his Berlin bunker, Mussolini shot by Italian partisans on April 28.

The end of war in the Pacific still seemed remote, however, since few foresaw that within four months Japan would be forced to surrender after the atom-bombing by the Americans of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The nuclear age had yet to cast its pall over human history. Among those attending at least part of the conference were U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Britain's Anthony Eden, the Soviet Union's Vyacheslav Molotov, China's T.V. Soong, South Africa's Jan Smuts and Carlos Romulo of the Philippines — one of a handful of charter signatories still living.

Speakers referred repeatedly to president Franklin Roosevelt, who had died on April 12. The secretary-general of the conference was a U.S. State Department official named Alger Hiss, convicted five years later in a notorious perjury trial after denying having passed secrets to Soviet agents in the 1930s.

The conference's hottest issue was how decisions should be made in the various organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council where the veto power

accorded to the five permanent members — Britain, China, France, the United States and the Soviet Union — was resented by many smaller nations.

The big powers argued that they must work in harmony if they were to maintain world peace.

China, as the country that had been fighting the longest — it had been at war with Japan since 1937 — was given the honour of being the first to sign the United Nations Charter.

The United Nations grew out of decisions by the major world war two allies — in Washington as early as 1942, in Moscow in 1943, and at other conferences in Cairo, Tehran and Yalta.

The first blueprint was drafted at the Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington between August and October 1944.

The San Francisco conference was sponsored by China, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States. They invited all countries that had gone to war with one or more of the Axis powers — Germany, Italy and Japan — and that adhered to a "Declaration by United Nations" on Jan. 1, 1942.

Forty-two accepted, and Argentina, Byelorussia, Denmark and the Ukraine were admitted after it began, for a total of 50.

Poland, whose government was not recognised by the sponsor nations in April, joined shortly before the charter came into force on Oct. 24, the date observed as United Nations Day.

More than 100 countries have won independence in the past 40 years, and U.N. membership has swollen to 159.

A recent U.N. report said that about 150 armed conflicts may have killed up to 20 million people since the end of World War II, an average of 41,000 violent deaths a month.

Although another study has concluded that the U.N. has been able to solve about half the cases of postwar political incidents and crises, the U.N. is conscious of disillusionment and disappointment with the United Nations in some countries.

Officials hope a 40th birthday party attended by dozens of world leaders later this year will counter such feelings.

The role of the U.N. as a useful neutral meeting-place was underlined in Moscow this week when the editor of the official newspaper Pravda told Reuters Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev might meet President Reagan at the U.N. General Assembly in New York later this year.

LETTERS

Seatbelts still necessary

To the Editor:

I WAS very disappointed to read that the use of seatbelts would no longer be required within the city limits. When the law was imposed, many people applauded Jordan's joining of an international body that recognises the safety of seatbelts. After a great deal of expense for many to have seatbelts installed, after a great effort by our police to enforce the law, and mostly, after regulation is no longer necessary. First we join an international body that recognises, after extensive research, that seatbelt save lives, then we are told that "there is no need (to use seatbelts), due to the slow movement of traffic in the streets."

Where, I would like to ask, have those responsible for changing this law, been driving, if they think traffic moves slowly on our television constant reports of accidents due to high speeds? Do our police records of accidents occurring in our cities verify the claim that seatbelts are no longer necessary? Or, do they show, as it has been shown in most of the developed countries of the world, that yes, even in Jordan's cities, seatbelts have saved lives?

I find the speeds used by our drivers shocking. If our officials think that Jordanians drive slowly, I invite them to come watch the afternoon races in Shemisan, or the contests to the 4th circle "over the bridge". At these and countless other places, I guarantee that our officials will see examples of speeding and careless driving which warrant the use of seatbelts for all who care about their safety and the safety of their loved ones.

Therefore, I appeal to those responsible to reconsider this decision. I feel that the seatbelt law is the only sensible way to ensure Jordan's citizens with the best protection available.

Karen L. Asfour,
P.O. Box 6367,
Amman

إلى

Queen: Balance of justice is imperative for Mideast peace

Her Majesty Queen Noor, currently on a lecturing tour of American academic institutions, Thursday, April 25 addressed the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, Massachusetts. Following is the full text of her address.

THANK YOU, Dean Eliot and Professor Hess, for this warm reception and your kind introduction. I am honoured to be participating in the inaugural celebration of Fletcher's programme in Southwest Asia and Islamic civilisation. The Middle East and North Africa comprise an area of critical importance in world diplomacy, politics, and economics. Combining this geographical focal point and Islamic studies in one programme of Graduate Education provides a fresh, creative approach to the study of the Middle East, and is to be highly commended.

Members of the Fletcher Board of Visitors, faculty, students, and friends: I am very happy to be with you today, and privileged to have this opportunity to share with you some thoughts on issues of common concern.

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy has distinguished itself by the quality of its faculty and graduates, the excellence of its academic research, and the breadth of vision inherent in the scope of its scholarly concerns.

Law and diplomacy have been uppermost in the Arab mind for the greater part of this century. Since World War I, the Arab World has experienced the difficulties of achieving national independence, the establishment of the state of Israel, and the consequent evolution of a national Palestinian movement.

For most of the 20th century, we have had to deal with the multiple challenges of the establishment of the institutions and political infrastructure of independent statehood, of balanced human and economic development, of adjustment to our rapid transformation into industrialised societies — and the singular challenge of the creation of Israel in 1948 and the forced expulsion and subsequent political disenfranchisement of millions of Palestinian people.

We have made significant progress in nation-building by focussing on our most productive resource: our people. All the Arab states have spent disproportionately large sums of money on education, often borrowing heavily to finance public schooling and vocational training for our youth. An educated, skilled citizenry is the legacy we wish to pass on to our future generations.

But here today, on the campus of a leading American academic institution, I am conscious of another legacy, which is reflected in the rich, two-way journey of my own life between the Arab and American civilisations, begun when my father's family immigrated from Syria and Lebanon to the United States near the turn of the century.

I was privileged to be born and raised in the United States, and to enjoy its superior educational and cultural facilities. The values, social ethics, and knowledge that I assimilated during my early years in the United States will endure in me as sources of pride and fortitude. Moving between the United States and the Middle East as an adult, I have drawn strength from the deep cultural and spiritual reservoirs of both civilisations.

Seven years ago, when I married King Hussein and settled permanently in Jordan, I returned to live within an Arab and an Islamic concept of community that I had inherited from my forefathers.

I speak to you tonight not as a politician or government official, or even as a scholar, but from the experience of my dual heritage and as an individual deeply concerned about the quality of relations between the United States and the Arab World.

My generation was the first to grow up under the frightening shadow of global annihilation. As university students in the late sixties, we were the first to confront the awesome challenge of responsibility and choice in a nuclear age.

Those years coincided with a

period of profound change in the United States. Men and women such as myself were part of that almost iconoclastic era that transformed American attitudes between the sixties and seventies. The student activism of that decade was rooted in the simple but enduring principles of American life: Equality, justice, and freedom for all. Many of the changes effected in that decade have since been institutionalised, socially and legally, and have permanently altered the quality of American life.

The United States is rightly proud of its sophisticated legal system. Despite its occasional imperfections, it represents a model of balance between the rights and obligations of the individual, and the collective good of communities. This dynamic code of law commands all the more respect. From the international community, because it results from just over two centuries of American nationhood.

The bond of shared values between Americans and Arabs is deep and ancient. Many of your judicial principles derive from a religious, cultural, and legal heritage born thousands of years ago in the Middle East. The Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Phoenician, and Mesopotamian civilisations that flourished in the Arab Middle East, between three and five thousand years ago, were the genesis of the occidental urban societies of today.

They developed sophisticated and enduring legal codes, based — as American law is today — on time-honoured concepts of right and wrong, guilt and innocence, crime and punishment, and compassionate justice.

The Arab World was again a major constructive force in the development of civilisation during the golden years of Islam, between the 7th and 14th centuries.

When the Greco-Roman empires faded away, it was in the urban centres of learning in the Islamic Middle East that their great works were translated into Arabic. In the hands of Arab scholars, this precious cultural, philosophical, scientific, and legal heritage was further refined and developed, then transmitted to the West, where it ultimately inspired the renaissance that ended Europe's long dark ages.

In 1776, the new United States of America revisited the concepts of this ancient heritage and rekindled for all mankind the torch of personal liberties. In the past two hundred years, it has advanced a compassionate legal code that has become the bedrock of contemporary Western civilisation.

My journey between the Arab and American worlds has accentuated for me the underlying parallels in our values, religions, and laws. Equally fundamental in American and Arab societies are the concepts of equality before law and God, philanthropy, mercy, civic consciousness, and public service.

Our common humanitarian vision should orient us towards a common view on contemporary political issues, and particularly their sociocultural implications. Tragically, this has not been always true.

I return to the United States today from a region that has experienced in less than four decades the disasters and upheavals of five wars, all fought as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict over the human and territorial rights of the Palestinian people — people who were uprooted, dispersed, or occupied in order that the Jewish people might establish their own state.

I do not want to dwell upon the arguments of the past, about who was right or wrong, who was the aggressor or the victim. All in the Middle East — Arabs and Israelis, Christians, Muslims, and Jews — continue to suffer from a confrontation that has seen more than its fair share of bloodshed, destruction, and human anguish.

We, in Jordan, are acutely aware that no country today can assure its security by military

might. While we are realistically concerned about strengthening our defence capabilities, we know that the only lasting security lies in peace.

In our region, for almost forty years, Israel has pursued a policy of military activism and territorial expansion in the name of security. It has reaped, instead, greater insecurity. Today, in assessing the extent of its dismal failure, Israel need only consider its rash excursion into Lebanon, where, in pursuing one adversary, it has only created another.

Israel must face reality. War will never win it the peace it must have to secure its future. Israel must face the irradicable human presence of millions of Palestinians resolved to regain their rights to self-determination in their ancestral homeland. Israel must make its choice: either continued conflict or permanent peace and security; either existence with honour or the total disintegration of its national morality.

The Palestinians and the majority of Arab states have come to terms in the past decade with the challenge and reality of Israel. We have made our choice. There is today a heightened Arab will to reach a peaceful settlement with Israel based on equal justice and security guarantees.

The evolution of realism in Arab political thought is of critical significance and merits greater appreciation by our friends in the West. You may recall that after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Arab summit at Khartoum declared itself against negotiations, recognition, or coexistence with Israel. This may seem incomprehensible to you. But had you ever experienced an injustice so profound as that perpetrated upon the Palestinians in 1948 — when a million were driven from their homes by the creation of the state of Israel — you would understand the Arab reaction.

This initial injustice was compounded in 1967 by Israel's military expansion into the rest of Palestine — when another million and a half people were forced into occupation. For years the painful reality remained too intense to allow compromise.

In time, however, many Arab states came to accept what Jordan has long realised — that Israel is a fact of life in the Middle East. Translating this realisation into political action, Arab leaders at Fez in 1982 unanimously adopted an eight-point plan to achieve a peaceful and permanent resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Building upon the Fez summit plan and also upon President Reagan's proposal of 1982 — both of which are based on the return of territory in exchange for peace — we have structured an initiative that represents an important breakthrough in the Arab search for peace. It is an initiative that holds enormous promise, if it is received with the trust and goodwill with which it has been formulated and offered.

I refer to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord concluded in February between the government of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people recognised by the majority of nations. This accord represents a historic and unprecedented opportunity to resolve the Middle East conflict. For the first time, Jordan and the PLO have agreed to move together towards the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement. Together, we have formulated a joint diplomatic framework for a negotiated peace based on the principles of international law.

Specifically, the Jordanian-Palestinian accord calls for an exchange of territory for peace as defined in United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Resolution 242 of November 1967, which was formulated and adopted in the aftermath of the June war of that year, was immediately accepted by both Jordan and Egypt. Many forget that the 1967 war was initiated by Israel's air strike against Egypt. Egypt's Arab allies, bound by the Arab League Charter and committed to a joint defence treaty, responded



defensively in order to repel the Israeli aggression and forced occupation of Arab land.

The Jordan-PLO accord embodies a common consensus for peace that has been advanced in different forms by Arab, American, European, and international initiatives, all of which call for the return of territory in exchange for peace and comprehensive security guarantees. The common denominator that permeates the Fez plan, the Jordan-PLO accord, the Reagan initiative, the Venice Declaration of the European Economic Community, and other peace proposals, is the set of principles embodied in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

The peace we envision would be negotiated at an international peace conference attended by the concerned parties, under the aegis of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The security of all states, including Israel and a Palestinian state confederated with Jordan, would be guaranteed by the international community acting through the security council. Since the issue is of worldwide concern, we believe that the permanent peace and security we seek depend on international, as well as Arab and Israeli, involvement and commitment.

The Fez resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord are the expression of the Arab commitment to live in peace with the people and the state of Israel — but only if Israel makes a similar commitment to live peacefully and on equal terms with her Arab neighbours, and particularly with a Palestinian people granted the right of self-determination.

We have offered our vision of a just peace. We have suggested a negotiating mechanism to achieve it. We have tried to address the twin issues of peace and security for Israelis and Arabs, on equal and reciprocal terms. We have tried to be realistic. But we cannot make peace on our own.

To those in the West who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation — as well as all in the area, within the context of a final comprehensive peace based on justice for all.

The peace we seek, the peace that would endure, can only be based on balance, reciprocity, and justice. It must be a peace between equals, without victor or vanquished.

Central to the Arab position are legal concepts that are dear, even inviolable to the American people. But we have been disappointed in recent years by the tendency of the United States to depreciate the value of its fun-

damental principles. We do not forget President Woodrow Wilson, who in 1918 offered to the world the American vision of a new world order. On behalf of the people of the United States, he articulated the concept of self-determination for all peoples and declared it "an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

The United States, since its own revolution in the 18th century and throughout the 20th century, has conscientiously defended the right of freedom and self-determination for all people — sometimes politically, sometimes militarily, and often with great sacrifice.

We are troubled, therefore, to see a United States that, in the Middle East, appears selective in applying principles it has always championed. The United States maintains that Israeli colonies in the occupied Arab territories are an obstacle to peace — yet it continues to increase its tremendous aid to Israel every year, thereby helping to multiply and expand those colonies.

The United States rigidly opposes talks with the PLO unless the PLO first recognises Israel's right to exist. Yet, when it needed protection for its hostages in Iran, the United States sought and received the help of the PLO. Again, when assistance was required to evacuate safely American citizens from Lebanon in 1982, the PLO quickly responded. Today, peace itself is held hostage, and an American-Palestinian dialogue is the vital element necessary to initiate the negotiating process that can lead to peace.

The United States supports the struggle for freedom, dignity, self-determination and human rights in Asia, Europe, and Central America — but it constantly devises diplomatic phraseology that serves to deny Palestinians the same rights.

We are particularly troubled by the permissive attitude of the United States to Israel's repeated violations of international law in the occupied territories. For the past 18 years, Israel has consistently violated the Geneva and Hague conventions governing the actions of occupying powers. It has illegally expropriated and taken control of 52 per cent of the West Bank and Gaza lands, and diverted more than 80 per cent of their water resources for its own use. It has unilaterally annexed the Holy City of Jerusalem and claimed it as its own.

Methodically pursuing a policy aimed at keeping the land and depopulating it of its Arab inhabitants, Israel has oppressed and abused the human rights of the Palestinian people — by arbitrary detention and imprisonment, expulsion by force, selective restriction on travel, destruction of personal properties, and collective punishments and penalties. Daily they endure harassment, curfews, and censorship.

To date, Israel has illegally established close to 200 Jewish colonies on Arab land and plans to increase its number of settlers to 150,000 in the next few years. Its determination to keep the occupied territories has gone well beyond the building of settlements and is manifested in many other practices seldom noticed by the world:

Extensive roadbuilding, expanded military installations, and the public planning of state land and nature reserves — all on expropriated Arab land — as well as crop restrictions and other economic deterrents to Palestinian livelihood. With each day that passes, Israel continues to construct further obstacles to peace.

Meron Benvenisti, the Israeli urban planner who has made a detailed study of Israel's intensive colonisation policy in the occupied West Bank, reports that when Israel "takes land today, it is merely in order to prevent the Arabs from using it." The seizing of land is no longer a political decision, but a routine matter left to minor officials. Benvenisti's research has convinced him that Israel's confiscation of Arab land is "unjust by any standard of natural justice."

The United States has explicit restrictions and sanctions against the use of American weapons for non-defensive purposes. Yet, it was with American weapons that Israel arbitrarily destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor in 1982; and it was with American-supplied aircraft, tanks, and weaponry that Israel invaded Lebanon, killed thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, and persisted in the military occupation that continues to this day.

In the fifties and early sixties, under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, the United States maintained a balanced commitment to the security of all states in the Middle East. By the late 1960s, however, America's posture in the Middle East became almost exclusively directed by Israel's security concerns and the maintenance of Israel as the dominant power in the area, regardless of the price paid in the deterioration of American-Arab relations.

I know the United States is sincere in its desire to promote Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. I know the United States is a nation of laws. I know the United States is the fountainhead of liberty and self-determination. Therefore, the questions I ask you today are rather straightforward:

— Is freedom indivisible, or is it not?

— Is self-determination the right of all people, or only of some?

— Is the acquisition of territory by force universally inadmissible, or not?

These questions are directly relevant to your field of expertise: Law and diplomacy. Moral courage will be required by all. If the cycle of warfare, enmity, and extremism is to be reversed in the Middle East, it will require a commitment to compromise and justice. And it will require a powerful new application of both law and diplomacy.

The positive new developments on the Arab side of the elusive peace-making equation are mirrored by encouraging signs in the American position. These are exemplified by elements in the Reagan initiative of September 1982 and in recent statements by American officials. But the overwhelming thrust of American policy in the Middle East, as we and most of the international community perceive it, remains too imbalanced in favour of Israeli preconditions and handicaps the role of the United States as an impartial mediator.

The process of Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation and Arab-Israeli peace-making will be long and difficult.

We must seize the opportunities that present themselves, for we have learned in recent years that conditions conducive to peace are usually short-lived. It is important for the United States to respond to the present Arab expression of will and intent to make peace. All the concerned parties have to move closer to the emerging middle ground that sees equal rights

and justice as the only logical foundation for a lasting peace. We must all work to break the deadlock between Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to exist and Israel's recognition of Palestinian territorial and human rights. We realistically and honestly feel there will not be another such opportunity for peace ever again.

Our vision is of a Middle East at peace, of all the children of Abraham — Muslims, Christians, and Jews — living again with faith, in peace and equality, in the Holy Land of the Prophet Mohammed, Jesus, and Moses.

If these hopes are not to collapse, there must be emphatic international affirmation of the fundamental legal principles required to make, and then to preserve, peace in the Middle East.

The forces of peace cannot long ward off the trend towards militarism and fanaticism in both Israel and the Arab World. You have seen in recent years how diplomatic stagnation in the Middle East strengthens the hand of right-wing extremists in Israel, while promoting corresponding anti-Arab forces in many parts of the Arab and Islamic Worlds.

And there is always the greater danger that the continued absence of peace could spark the ultimate global nuclear confrontation.

There are new generations of young Arabs and Israelis who find themselves at a crossroads. They can let their anger and arrogance lead them into cycles of hatred, violence, or complacency. Or they can find strength and purpose in the dictates of law and the scriptures of faith — the two cardinal elements that always combined to give force and meaning to Arab and Jewish societies throughout recorded time.

I have tried to outline to you some of the important principles that bind Arabs and Americans in a common vision of fair and responsive societies.

It is time for Arabs and Americans to join forces to dismantle the walls of conflict and build impregnable defences of peace in the Middle East. It is time to reaffirm our shared heritage of the sup-

remacy of law, the sanctity of freedom, and public dedication to compassionate societies.

We in the Arab World look to you, the technologically advanced and morally engaged generation of young Americans, to reaffirm your country's historical commitment to human rights and the authority of law, and to the efficacy of constructive diplomacy.

We look to you to rekindle your government, and to fan the flame of liberty and self-determination that America once promised to all people. We look to your statesmen, who now hold the power of peace in their hands, to heed the wisdom of these words of a great American leader, President Woodrow Wilson: "Liberty does not consist in mere declarations of the rights of man. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite actions."

We ask you to remember the promise of another great American, President John Kennedy, who in 1961 said:

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans... unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world."

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

We shall continue to seek a peaceful, negotiated settlement based on justice for all. We shall continue to try and engage our adversaries in the pursuit of a fair and honourable peace.

We shall continue to try to make our enemies our enemies no more. We shall continue to make every effort to extend the olive branch of peace.

We shall try to be faithful to our heritage.

We ask only that you do the same.

Thank you.

Tensions grow between Italian and German speakers in Tyrol

By Andrew Hurst
Reuter

BOLZANO, Italy — An Italian nationalist monument in Bolzano, capital of the mainly German-speaking South Tyrol region of Italy, has become a focus of mounting tension between Italian speakers and Tyroleans living here.

The monument, an archway erected during the heyday of fascist rule in the 1930s to celebrate the annexation of the South Tyrol at the end of World War I, is seen as an insult by the increasingly assertive German-speaking community.

But for the 75,000 Italian speakers in Bolzano, many of whom are bewildered by the steady erosion of their once privileged status, the stone monolith is a symbol of a more secure era and calls for its removal are fiercely resisted.

Access to the "Monumento Alla Vittoria" was sealed off several years ago after Tyrolean separatists tried to blow it up. Now, television cameras monitor its approaches.

"I am not sure whether the idea is to shield the monument from the local inhabitants or to protect people from the monument," says Gerhard Mummelter, a Tyrolean journalist.

Underlying the growing friction between the two communities is the dramatic reversal in fortunes of the Italian speakers since legislation granting sweeping regional autonomy to the South Tyrol came into force in 1972.

Rome agreed to a special statute after South Tyrol separatists conducted a bombing campaign in the early 1960s. The concessions were also a response to strong diplomatic pressure from Austria, to which the region formerly belonged.

A guideline principle of the legislation is that all new jobs in pub-

lic administration must be allocated in strict proportion to the size of the ethnic communities. Applicants also have to be bilingual.

For the Italian speakers, who have traditionally dominated public sector employment in the South Tyrol while representing less than a third of the population of 430,000, the law has all but closed off a major source of jobs.

Their plight has been made more acute in the short term because, in order to correct the imbalance which built up over the years, nearly all new public service jobs are reserved for South Tyroleans.

But most Tyroleans, whose main political expression is the Südtiroler Volkspartei (SVP), believe the regional autonomy statute finally redresses more than half a century of injustices perpetrated by the Italian authorities.

Memories are vivid among older inhabitants of efforts by Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini to eradicate all traces of Tyrolean influence, banning German place names and importing Italian-speaking workers to man new factories.

Under an Italo-German pact signed in 1939, Tyroleans were given the option of emigrating to the German Reich or giving up all claims to a separate cultural identity if they stayed.

"Only two dictators like Hitler and Mussolini could have hatched such a diabolical scheme," says Silvio Magnago, president of the SVP, which has nearly 60 per cent of the popular vote in the South Tyrol.

Magnago, 71, who opted to go to Germany and lost a leg in active service with the Wehrmacht in world war two before returning to Bolzano, defends the SVP administration from accusations of vindictiveness against the Italians.

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Everton 3 points away from English League title

LONDON (R) — Everton continued to pound towards the English soccer title Saturday with all the confidence of an Olympic marathon runner entering the stadium for the last lap with an unassailable lead.

An effortless 3-0 home win over Norwich means Everton need only three points from their last seven games to be certain of their first championship victory since 1970 — a feat they could complete when they visit Sheffield Wednesday next Saturday.

The coming month may well turn out to be the most memorable in Everton's 107-year history. On May 15 they meet Rapid Vienna in the European Cup Winners' Cup final in Rotterdam, and three days later they face Manchester United in the Football Association (F.A.) Cup final at Wembley.

United and Tottenham, who ran stride for stride with Everton in the early stages of the season, both lost further ground Saturday and can only hope Everton inexplicably lose their way.

Tottenham drew 1-1 at fellow-Londoners Chelsea while United were held 2-2 at home by relegation candidates Sunderland.

Norwich, who passed their peak last month when they won the League Cup at Wembley, never looked capable of ending Everton's unbeaten 25-match run although the champions-elect had to wait 42 minutes for their first goal.

But once defender Derek Mountfield broke the deadlock, Everton produced all the passion and flair which left Bayern Munich chasing shadows in their Cup Winners' Cup semifinal last Wednesday.

New England cap Trevor Steven added the second three minutes after the interval and his mid-field partner Paul Bracewell ended the scoring in the 56th minute.

Tottenham, unbeaten away from home since October, led Chelsea 1-0 at the interval courtesy of a 10th minute goal by Irish World Cup midfielder Tony Galvin.

But Chelsea were a transformed side in the second half and justice was done when their tricky Scottish winger Pat Nevin equalised 17 minutes from time.

If Tottenham can rediscover their previous form in the run in they may yet snatch the silver medal from United. At present they are two points in arrears but with two games in hand.

Having conceded an early goal to England captain Bryan Robson at Old Trafford, Sunderland appeared to have secured three precious points in their battle to beat relegation when Nick Pickering (16) and Clive Walker (72) put them in front.

But United showed no mercy and sliced another few strands from their lifeline when Kevin Moran equalised 14 minutes from time.

Sunderland are one of five clubs involved in an undignified scramble to avoid joining already-relegated Stoke in the second division.

They are level with Coventry, who beat West Bromwich 2-1 at home, on 40 points but have played four games more.

West Ham and Luton shared the spoils in a goalless draw to open a two-point gap over Sunderland and both have the added advantage of a number of games in hand.

And Ipswich continued their recent revival by holding European Champions Liverpool to a goalless draw to move on to the 43-point mark.

Aberdeen's players danced a highland fling round their Pittodrie stadium to celebrate retaining the Scottish Premier League title after drawing 1-1 with Glasgow Celtic.

The result put Aberdeen on 55 points, and although Celtic could still match that figure if they win their remaining three games, the champions would need to lose their last two games by huge margins to be overhauled.

The mathematical possibilities did not impress the Aberdeen players or fans, however, and there was little doubt the champagne flowed in the dressing room at the final whistle.

Celtic led through a dubious penalty in the 40th minute and captain Roy Aitken, who takes such kicks as though he intends putting the ball into orbit, smashed a ferocious shot past Scotland goalkeeper Jim Leighton.

But Aberdeen, winners of the European Cup Winners' Cup in 1983, came surging back after the interval and their outstanding skipper Willie Miller scored a fitting equaliser with a magnificent long-range drive in the 62nd minute.

They are level with Coventry.

South Korean Chang retains WBC crown

SEOUL (R) — Chang Jung-Koo of South Korea recovered from a knock-down to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) light fly-weight title with a narrow points decision over Mexico's German Torres Saturday night.

Halfway through the 11th round of the 12-round bout held in the south-eastern city of Ulsan, Chang was caught by a right-cross from the hard-hitting Mexican.

He went down briefly, but quickly recovered and retaliated with a series of combination punches that forced Torres to stay on the retreat. The result was a narrow victory for the 22-year-old South Korean.

Judge Chuck Hasset of the United States scored the fight level at 114-114, Mike Jacobs of Britain saw it in favour of Chang at 116-114 and Lou Palitto of the U.S. judged it 115-114 for the champion.

It was Torres' third attempt to win the title. In September, 1983, he lost a points decision to Chang and two years earlier he lost to Panamanian Hilario Zapata.

Chang, making his sixth defence of the title, was apparently aware of Torres' reputation for hard punching and did not show his

usual aggressive form from the start.

For the first four rounds, the fight was evenly balanced, but then Torres, 27, began to attack the champion with some formidable hooks.

In most cases, Chang used speedy footwork to skip out of danger and he troubled Torres with his superior boxing skills. After taking several telling punches in the eighth round, Chang cornered Torres and unleashed a string of blows which the challenger could not answer.

The win made Chang the first South Korean boxer to defend a world title more than five times. He said: "It was the hardest fight that I have ever fought."

He won the crown in March 1983 from Zapata and Saturday's win raised his record to 27 wins — including 12 knockouts — against one defeat.

For Torres, it was the eighth defeat of a 10-year career in which he has recorded 48 wins — 40 inside the distance — and one draw.

Chang collected a purse of \$90,000 and Torres \$40,000. Both weighed in at 48.95 kilos (108 pounds).

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Maxwell brings success, controversy to Oxford

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

LONDON — Shakespeare sonnets and Latin verbs are often the subjects of conversation in the University Town of Oxford — but discussion this week has centred on such topics as the offside trap and the benefits of the 4-4-2 formation.

Wednesday's 1-0 win over Shrewsbury meant Oxford United graduated to the first division — with an honourable degree in attacking soccer — for the first time since being elected to the Football League two years ago.

On the field, manager Jim Smith's belief in attacking soccer has resulted in the club notching 76 goals on the way to promotion, the second highest total in all four divisions.

Off the field, much of Oxford's success can be traced to the abrasive influence of millionaire publisher Robert Maxwell, who saved the club from bankruptcy three seasons ago.

Czechoslovak-born Maxwell spent £120,000 (\$150,000) to rescue a club wallowing in the lower reaches of the third division and losing £2,000 (\$2,400) a week.

Maxwell, born Jan Ludwig Hoch, had made a fortune since arriving penniless in Britain in 1940 soon after losing his father and mother, who died in a concentration camp.

During the 1960s Maxwell's rise to popular fame as the 'socialist millionaire' was spectacular as he spearheaded the 'I'm backing Britain' publicity campaign

and became a Labour Member of Parliament in 1964.

But in the 1970s things started going wrong, reaching their nadir when a report by a government department on his publishing empire said he was 'not a person who can be relied upon to exercise proper stewardship of a publicly quoted company'.

Maxwell strongly contested this view but his actions since taking over in the Oxford United boardroom have increased his controversial reputation.

He put his daughter Ghislaine and son Ian on the Oxford board, sharply increased entry prices to the ground for important cup games and carried on a running battle with the town's Labour-run Council.

Time and again Maxwell has demanded that the Council either provides his club with money to enlarge the ground or find them a new stadium.

The Manor Ground can only take 14,500 spectators and many wonder how Oxford will cope with an invasion of fans from first division clubs like Chelsea or Liverpool next season.

Maxwell has warned more than once in the past three years that if financial help was not forthcoming the club would fold.

Minutes after promotion had been secured, the Oxford chairman was telling journalists: "If Oxford Council refuse the necessary cash we may not be able to play first division soccer next season."

Maxwell's most extreme move was his attempt in mid-1983 to

merge Oxford with near-neighbours Reading to play under the name Thames Valley Royals at a ground near Oxford.

His action stirred Oxford's small band of loyal fans, who were not convinced of Maxwell's good faith, into furious rebellion and the plan was eventually stopped after pitch sit-ins, protest marches and petitions.

The fans' mistrust of their chairman appeared justified when Maxwell showed interest in buying Birmingham and Derby County, and he was on the verge of buying Manchester United in February last year.

But all past troubles have been forgotten in the past few weeks as the side has proved Maxwell's first move after buying the club — the choice of manager — his best.

Smith, consigned to the managerial scrap heap after being sacked by Birmingham, was given two years to take Oxford into the second division. He did it.

Then, last May, he was given another two years to bring first division soccer to the Manor Ground. Smith, "Bald Eagle" to his very good friends, did it in style.

"The chairman has allowed me to manage and provided the money to bring quality players here. The team has played magnificently for three years," Smith said after last Wednesday's match.

One of the quality players Oxford bought was Northern Ireland striker Billy Hamilton.

Hamilton added power and experience to an Oxford squad which scored 91 goals last season as the side took the third division title by eight clear points.

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Maleeva, Navratilova clash in final

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida (R) — Katarina Maleeva of Bulgaria avenged her older sister Frana's defeat in the first round of the \$200,000 women's tennis Tournament of Champions.

The unseeded Maleeva, 15, upset sixth seed Bonnie Gadusek

of the U.S. 6-1, 6-4. Gadusek had knocked second-seeded Manuela Maleeva, 18, out of the tournament Thursday.

Navratilova defeated third-seeded Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany 6-2, 6-1 in the other semi-final.

Gadusek could not handle Katarina Maleeva's passing shots in their 88-minute match.

The Bulgarian reeled off six successive games from 2-1 in the first set, breaking Gadusek in the second game of the second set after eight deuces.

Gadusek failed to convert a break point at 4-4 in the second set and in the next game lost her own serve, and the match.

Leach started fast against the weary, irritated Cash. He won every point of the first game, each time on Cash's first serve, and then opened the second game with an ace. He took the first set 6-4.

"I heard a few comments the first set about the 'bloody scheduling,'" Leach said after the match.

Leach, ranked 56th in the world, dropped the second set but jumped ahead 3-0 in the third and

hung on for the match.

Cash left the arena hurriedly, smashing his racket on the way out.

After winning his first set against Mayotte, McEnroe made some uncharacteristic mistakes and lost the second set.

McEnroe beat sixth-seeded fellow American Tim Mayotte of the U.S. 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

In other quarter-finals, second-seeded Kevin Curren beat fellow American Scott Davis, the fifth seed, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4). He will face unseeded Paul Annacone, who ousted eighth-seeded fellow American Brad Gilbert 7-6 (10-8), 3-6, 7-6 (7-5).

The four-day meet will be held at the national Yoyogi Olympic pool starting Aug. 15 and feature 32 events — 16 each for men and women, they said.

The annual meet will be held to upgrade swimming levels in the region to rival those of Europe, especially East and West Germany, according to the organisers.

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Unseeded Leach to meet McEnroe in Atlanta tennis

ATLANTA (R) — Third-seeded Pat Cash of Australia, cursing the scheduling that had him back on the court just 12 hours after a late-night, three-set doubles win, Friday fell to unseeded American Mike Leach in the \$375,000 WCT Atlanta Championships tennis tournament.

Leach, who has never reached the semi-finals of a Grand Prix event before, beat Cash 6-4, 3-6, 6-2 and earned the right to play top-seeded John McEnroe next.

McEnroe beat sixth-seeded fellow American Tim Mayotte of the U.S. 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

In other quarter-finals, second-seeded Kevin Curren beat fellow American Scott Davis, the fifth seed, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4). He will face unseeded Paul Annacone, who ousted eighth-seeded fellow American Brad Gilbert 7-6 (10-8), 3-6, 7-6 (7-5).

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Industrial nations expect moderate growth

WASHINGTON (AP) — The industrial countries of the world, coming off their best economic performance since 1976, will enjoy moderate growth this year and in 1986, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicted Monday.

In its annual assessment of world economic prospects, the IMF staff forecast economic growth in the industrial countries of 3.1 per cent in 1985 and 3 per cent in 1986. That compares with growth of 2.6 per cent in 1983 and 4.9 per cent in 1984, the best performance since 1976.

The growth this year and next will come despite the fact that unemployment levels in Europe remain at record post-war levels

and the United States is running huge government budget deficits, the IMF said.

In developing countries, the IMF forecast a "modest acceleration" in economic growth this year but pointed out that the recovery in these countries has been very uneven. Many African countries, hard hit by drought and starvation, have had economic growth rates well below the increase in their population levels, meaning the standard of living in these countries had declined substantially.

For all developing countries, the rate of growth will be 4 per cent this year and 4.5 per cent in 1986 following growth last year of 3.7 per cent.

The IMF's generally upbeat report was released as leaders of the world's seven leading industrial countries were preparing to convene in Bonn, West Germany, for their annual economic summit. The report, titled World Economic Outlook, contained expanded analyses from a preliminary report the IMF issued earlier this month.

For the United States, the IMF forecast growth this year of 3.4 per cent, declining to 3 per cent in 1986. While this is lower than President Ronald Reagan's administration hopes for, it is in line with most private analysts. They expect a substantial decline from the 6.8 per cent growth the United States enjoyed in 1984, the best in more than three decades.

The report mirrored other analyses that much of the world recovery has come from increased demand for imports in the United States. While the soaring trade deficit has caused problems in America, it has meant increased production and jobs in many other countries.

The drop from 4.9 per cent growth in industrial countries last year, to 3.1 per cent forecast for this year, will come in large part from the expected slowdown in the United States, the IMF said.

The slower growth worldwide will translate into declining employment gains, the IMF said. It forecast that industrial countries' unemployment rate, which dropped to 8.2 per cent last year, from a high of 8.7 per cent in 1983, would show no further improvements through 1986.

The report predicted the U.S. jobless rate, which averaged 7.5 per cent in 1984, would decline to 7.2 per cent both this year and in 1986, but it said improvements would be less substantial in other industrial nations.

In 1984, three of the four largest European economies — Britain, France and Italy — had unemployment rates above 10 per cent, records for the period following World War II.

Saudi Arabia emerges as a force in petrochemicals

NEW YORK (AP) — Harnessing its vast natural resources and wielding a big oil bankroll, Saudi Arabia has emerged as a force in the world of petrochemicals — the building blocks for thousands of products ranging from the plastic bags that protect freshly cleaned suits to the fabrics inside.

The Saudi presence already has taken its toll in the industry with some competitors in Europe, Japan and the United States closing less efficient methanol and ethylene plants.

While Saudi Arabia's entry into the petrochemicals business is no surprise — it has been under development since 1976 — the kingdom's commitment to broaden its industrial base nonetheless has been impressive.

"Saudi Arabia's emergence on the world petrochemical markets is unprecedented in its speed and initial impact. No other developing country has so suddenly — and so forcefully — entered this or any other industry," said a recent analysis by Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, a consulting service in Washington.

Over the past nine years, Saudi Arabia has supervised the investment of nearly \$12 billion for constructing state-of-the-art plants to put to use the natural gas that it previously had been burning off as an unusable by-product of its massive oil production.

It has spent \$40 billion more to develop from scratch two industrial cities surrounding the plants, Yanbu on the Red Sea and Al Jubail on the Gulf.

Saudi Arabia also has been taking on some world-class partners in the development, tapping their expertise in marketing chemicals in 50-50 ventures. They include Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp., Shell Oil Co., Celanese Corp. and Texas Eastern Corp., all from the United States, and private government-owned companies from Bahrain, Finland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, South Korea and Taiwan.

The first shipments of methanol left Saudi Arabia for Japan two years ago. Now its plants also are shipping urea, linear low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, ethylene glycol, ethylene dichloride and ethanol to markets around the world. Other basic products being developed include styrene, caustic soda, ethylene, ammonia and vinyl chloride monomer.

These chemicals with strange names are used to make most plastics, fertilizer, antifreeze, explosives, fabrics, rubber products, paints and insecticides.

"Everything you touch or see probably has 50 per cent or 60 per cent coming from gas or petrochemicals," said Abdul Aziz S. Al Jarbou, director general of projects implementation for Saudi Basic Industries Corp., known as SABIC.

When operating at full capacity, SABIC expects to capture 5 per cent of the world's petrochemicals market, representing annual revenue of \$4 billion.

One big advantage is that Saudi Arabia can inexpensively tap methane and ethane gas produced from its oil wells for its chemical plants.

Mr. Jarbou puts the cost of the natural gas at 50 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet in Saudi Arabia. That compares with costs of \$3 a thousand cubic feet for U.S. petrochemical producers and \$4 in Europe.

Offsetting the lower cost of methane and ethane feedstocks for refineries is the transportation cost for shipping from the Middle East and the huge capital investment.

Meanwhile, the new player in petrochemical markets is entering the industry following a period of falling prices and at a time when a glut of products persists, despite gains last year as economic growth picked up.

competition from other energy-rich countries, such as Canada, Mexico and Kuwait, has some established chemical producers worrying about price wars. Ethylene prices already have fallen about 25 per cent, to around 15 cents a pound from 20 cents in 1982, because of sluggish markets.

"The end result will be lower prices," Cambridge Energy Research Associates, a consulting firm in Cambridge, Mass., said in a recent study.

Union Carbide Corp. mothballed part of an ethanol plant in Texas last year when it decided to substitute ethanol imported by Shell from a SABIC plant.

Millions of metric tons of inefficient ethylene capacity also has been shut down in Japan and Western Europe since 1980.

Sir Peter Walters, chairman of British Petroleum Co., recently urged petrochemical producers to concentrate on a smaller number of products in which they have specific strengths.

Mr. Jarbou was in the United States earlier this year as part of a SABIC public relations campaign to respond to the apprehension in the marketplace.

In advertising in business and trade magazines, SABIC has been proclaiming its entry in the field, comparing it to the development of Saudi Arabia's Olympic soccer team, but also stressing its intention to play by the rules.

Volcker wary of Latin American debt stance

MEXICO CITY (R) — U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker has warned that Latin American debtors for political dialogue.

"I am wary of a political dialogue," he told reporters during a visit here. "I don't understand what the object of political dialogue is in a debt crisis."

The major Latin American debtors, speaking at the Cartagena Group, say the immense burden of the region's \$360 billion debt is due to factors like interest rates, trade barriers and the U.S. budget deficit which they believe are politically controlled.

This week they reiterated their demands for political dialogue in a letter to leaders of the major industrialized countries meeting in Rome from July 2.

Mr. Volcker said he believed that the debt crisis was a result of economic factors, not political ones.

resheduling deals such as those of Mexico and Venezuela.

"(Political dialogue) could be disturbing in the context of private and financial markets that must make judgements every day about prospects of credit-worthiness for various borrowers," he added.

Japanese industry exports its ideas

LONDON — The past few years have seen a remarkable growth of a new type of Japanese industrial export — ideas. The former "nation of imitators" is now being imitated in turn, as Western companies borrow freely techniques such as quality circles and just-in-time production.

One of the most popular recent imports has been the principle of industrial collaboration in advanced electronics and computer research.

In Western Europe, companies are pooling their resources in programmes such as Britain's Alvey scheme and the European Community's (EC) Esprit, while the U.S. has amended its anti-trust rules to permit the formation of a corporate research consortium, the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation.

These initiatives are at least partly inspired by Japanese successes such as the VLSI programme launched in the mid-1970s. This government-led effort endowed the participating companies with the technical expertise which has since enabled them to capture a sizeable share of the world microchip market.

More recently, Japan has again stunned the West with its fifth generation project, an ambitious long-term probe into computer intelligence. Its announcement three years ago helped convince European governments of the need for matching efforts such as Alvey and Esprit.

The fashionable Western orthodoxy today is that such vast resources are required for basic research frontier electronic technologies that closer collaboration between companies is essential to prevent wasteful duplication and fragmentation of effort.

Intriguingly, however, just as the West starts to put this approach into practice, the Japanese themselves are setting off on a different tack.

Many of their electronics com-

panies have concluded that joint programmes are appropriate mainly for catching up with what the rest of the world is already doing. When it comes to pioneering new discoveries, a diversity of approach is considered more effective.

The reasoning is that fundamental innovation is a hit-and-miss process, for which a shotgun is better suited than a rifle. According to Dr. Michiyuki Uenohara, research director of NEC, one of Japan's largest electronics companies: "If we concentrate all our effort in one organisation, we tend to eliminate valuable resources."

Companies still seek at an early stage to forge a consensus on the priority areas for advanced research. "But once we've agreed on the broad approach, we compete furiously," says Dr. Uenohara.

Partly for these reasons, few Japanese companies seem to expect the government-led fifth generation programme to make any really dramatic breakthroughs. Many are placing much heavier emphasis on in-house basic research and are sharply stepping up investment in their own laboratories.

It is too soon to say whether Japan's preference for individualism will yield better results than the West's attempts to club together.

Esprit's supporters have a second line of defence. They argue that the programme is also a way to remove barriers which have prevented European electronics companies from working together in the past. The hope is that joint efforts in the laboratory may lead to further constructive cooperation downstream.

It is worth recalling, though, that many of the factors which have inhibited intra-EC industrial collaboration have also stifled real competition.

— Financial Times news feature.

Outlook gloomy for beleaguered Zambian economy

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia, once among the most prosperous countries in Black Africa, has fallen on hard times, and businessmen and diplomats see little chance of the economy reviving in the next few years.

The country built its prosperity on a single commodity — copper — and Zambia has virtually no other source of foreign exchange now that world copper prices have plummeted.

Copper fetched an average of \$1.58 per pound between 1970 and 1974, but the price has since slumped to about 70 cents and industry sources say it seems unlikely to recover substantially in the near future.

President Kenneth Kaunda once said that Zambians were born "with copper spoons in their mouths". But while this was a blessing until about 10 years ago, many now see it as a curse.

For not only is copper fetching low prices, but deposits now being mined are expected to be exhausted in 15 to 20 years and further reserves, if found, may be uneconomic to exploit.

Economists and businessmen here agree there is no short-term solution to Zambia's chronic problems, but they would be alleviated by a devaluation of the kwacha, officially worth 2.38 to the dollar but far less on the thriving black market.

A team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is in Zambia to negotiate a package of mea-

sures expected to include devaluation, although not necessarily by the usual means of an overnight cut in the value of the currency by a flat percentage.

Many economists believe Zambia may set the level of the kwacha by auctioning foreign exchange, as does Uganda. Although Zambia is resisting IMF pressure for such a system, they say it may have little choice if it is to get loans it so badly needs.

The economists believe the government's reluctance to adopt this market-oriented approach stems partly from its strong commitment to state participation in the economy and partly from fears that Asians — who dominate the country's private sector — would corner the market in foreign exchange.

A devaluation, through auctioning of hard currency or other means, would make imported goods even more expensive and create new hardships for millions of Zambians who have already suffered considerably from their country's economic plight.

This could cause social unrest and political problems for the government, although there is little sign of opposition at present despite high prices and acute shortages of many basic items.

Economists say a devaluation would help Zambia in the short term because government revenue would rise by about a million kwacha (\$420,000) for every one-per-cent fall in the exchange

rate, through a rise in the kwacha value of copper.

In the longer term, it should make non-copper exports more attractive and make Zambia less reliant on imports.

Zambia has ambitious plans to become a major exporter of fruit and vegetables to Western Europe. But it must first work out a deal with the IMF concerning its long- and medium-term debts, which totalled \$3.3 billion at the end of 1983.

It is also burdened with \$500 million of commercial payment arrears which if not cleared will continue to discourage foreign firms from investing here.

Last July Zambia rescheduled nearly \$200 million of official debt and was promised an IMF standby credit of \$225 million special drawing rights (SDR) worth \$221 million.

But diplomats say it has been able to draw only about \$9 million SDR (\$78 million), failing agreement on the exchange rate, arrears to the IMF and other matters.

Apart from Zambia's need for the rest of the credit, it is also under pressure to reach agreement with the IMF because, with negotiations deadlocked, donor nations may be reluctant to come forward with further aid when they meet in Paris in June.

Oman inaugurates unusual \$17m dam

WADI AL KHOUDH, Oman (R) — The Gulf state of Oman Saturday inaugurated a \$17 million dam designed to top up the water table on the northern coast and stop sea water contaminating wells along the relatively fertile coastal plain.

The unusual dam at Wadi Al Khoudh, the first of five Oman plans to build, is not expected to trap any water until next winter and even then the reservoir will empty within two weeks.

The engineers who designed the five kilometre long dam said the only other barrages of this type

were in arid parts of the south west United States and were mostly smaller.

Rainfall averages about 100 millimetres a year in the Muscat area. It usually comes in a few unpredictable downpours and most of the water runs off uselessly into the sea.

The dam, 50 kilometres west of Muscat, can hold up to 11.5 million cubic metres of rainwater long enough for it to seep into the ground and recharge the aquifer, which has suffered from excessive pumping by farmers.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to consider what you want in the world of outside activity that is creative and that can bring you applause and encouragement from those who have made a success of their lives.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Bring your talents to the attention of bigwigs who can help you become more successful. Take time to be with good friends later.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your home well and see what can be done to make it more attractive and functional.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on the highest philosophy you can absorb and see how it will suit you best in daily life.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You can get excellent ideas in the morning on how to add to your present abundance, but spend money carefully.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You are magnetic and should see those persons who can assist you in getting ahead faster in the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to think about ways to make your life more satisfying and enviable, but avoid seeing friends in the evening who are dull.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to see as many good friends as you can during the day and be happy at hobbies with them, but the evening is best spent alone.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study how best to gain greater prestige in the outside world, and try to please higher-ups and the public in general.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Fine day to take a short trip and make new and interesting contacts, but don't fret over what can't be helped in the evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into some kind of activity that both you and your mate enjoy during the daytime, but be quiet at home with the TV.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to contact powerful persons you know and they can help you to make the future much brighter.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your environment well today and decide how you want to improve it in some way. Contact those you want to assist you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be most popular and have all kinds of good ideas for accomplishment and will work hard at them. Be sure to give praise for anything exceptional that is done and this will encourage your progeny to achieve greater heights.

THE Daily Crossword

by Linda Hooper

ACROSS

- La Paz lady
- Leasor
- The Stolic
- At the time of
- Pontiff's vestment
- Dutch treat
- Max "Jumper"
- Burn
- Meander
- Cook up
- Name
- Aspires
- Certain rig
- Revealing
- First payments
- New Haven collegian
- Blind
- Pontateuch
- "... well that ends..."
- Abominable snowman
- Octavia's mate
- Throwing rope
- Burger of movies
- Begun's husband
- Come home
- Flapper's runabout
- Nail of the silents
- Pheasant brood
- Eastern tor
- Firearm cleaner
- Diva's song
- Relative
- Dermal outlet
- "Aud — Syme"
- Vampire
- Ancient kingdom
- Give up
- Atlanta school
- Show girl city

DOWN

- Knights
- Cart letters
- Biblical skipper
- Toughen
- Herb
- Fierce whale
- Former TV host
- Logan and
- Raines
- Ruddy, only more so
- Approach, in a way
- Biblical land
- Wheat hub
- August
- Yogi's glove
- "... a man with..."
- Photo
- Drop of sorrow
- Harvest —
- Flower in Whitman's doocord
- Organic salt
- Pay for
- "Beetle"
- Ballroom boss
- Trojan Horse name
- Frost
- Era long ago
- Flight
- N.M. neighbor
- Lizard
- Prime ballerina
- "... fidels"
- Vietnam region
- Powder base
- Dies
- Intellect
- Sailor's saint
- Function
- Algerian port
- Cartain car
- Ventilate

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. LA PAZ, 2. LEASOR, 3. STOLIC, 4. TIME, 5. VESTMENT, 6. TREAT, 7. JUMPER, 8. BURN, 9. MEANDER, 10. COOK, 11. NAME, 12. ASPIRES, 13. RIG, 14. REVEALING, 15. PAYMENTS, 16. COLLEGE, 17. BLIND, 18. PONTATEUCH, 19. ENDS, 20. SNOWMAN, 21. MATE, 22. ROPE, 23. BURGER, 24. MOVIES, 25. HUSBAND, 26. HOME, 27. FLAPPER, 28. NAIL, 29. SILENTS, 30. BROOD, 31. TOR, 32. FIREARM, 33. CLEANER, 34. DIVA, 35. SONG, 36. RELATIVE, 37. DERMAL, 38. SYME, 39. VAMPIRE, 40. ANCIENT, 41. KINGDOM, 42. GIVE, 43. ATLANTA, 44. SCHOOL, 45. SHOW, 46. GIRL, 47. CITY.

DOWN: 1. KNIGHTS, 2. CART, 3. BIBLICAL, 4. SKIPPER, 5. TOUGHEN, 6. HERB, 7. WHALE, 8. FORMER, 9. LOGAN, 10. RAINES, 11. RUDDY, 12. APPROACH, 13. BIBLICAL, 14. WHEAT, 15. AUGUST, 16. YOGI, 17. MAN, 18. PHOTO, 19. DROP, 20. HARVEST, 21. FLOWER, 22. ORGANIC, 23. PAY, 24. BEETLE, 25. BALLROOM, 26. TROJAN, 27. FROST, 28. ERA, 29. FLIGHT, 30. N.M., 31. LIZARD, 32. PRIME, 33. FIDELS, 34. VIETNAM, 35. POWDER, 36. DIES, 37. INTELLECT, 38. SAILOR, 39. FUNCTION, 40. ALGERIAN, 41. CARTAIN, 42. VENTILATE.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIMBL
VAMUE
REPOPH
BISMUT

WHAT THOSE TWINS WERE AS ALIKE AS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " - - - - -"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUEST FROZE TURBAN NOVICE
Answer: A man with horse sense should know enough not to do this — BET ON GNE

Gorbachev threatens Soviet arms build-up to counter 'Star Wars'

WARSAW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union will strengthen its nuclear arsenal if the United States does not abandon its development of an outer space missile defence system, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has told a Warsaw Pact conference.

He told pact leaders, gathered at a meeting to renew the East Bloc military alliance, that Moscow also wanted the West to give positive reconsideration to the Soviet Union's freeze on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev said the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as "Star Wars", was destabilising international relations.

He added: "If preparations for SDI continue, we will have no other choice than to undertake counter moves including, of course, the strengthening and upgrading of nuclear arms."

He said the Warsaw Pact countries "have the right to expect Washington and the capitals of other NATO countries to evaluate our initiative with greater seriousness and insight and that they will in turn show restraint in the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe."

The West has dismissed the Soviet freeze on grounds it would pre-empt the nuclear balance in Europe in Moscow's favour.

Mr. Gorbachev's Warsaw trip

was his first foray abroad since he succeeded the late Konstantin Chernenko as leader last month.

He signed a 20-year renewal of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact with Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and East Germany.

The Pact was founded in 1955 after the West's creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Mr. Gorbachev described the Warsaw Pact as an alliance that threatened no one, and said its renewal was agreed "in the conviction that it is vitally indispensable... for the consolidation of peace and the security of nations."

An official communiqué said the Pact countries did not seek military superiority "but will similarly not permit military superiority to be achieved over them. They favour ensuring a balance of power at the lowest possible level."

It repeated an offer to disband the alliance if NATO were also dismantled.

Polish Communist leader Woj-

ciech Jaruzelski said the Pact renewed its life in response to a "continuing Western military conspiracy... one cannot lay down one's shield when the other side reaches for its sword."

Mr. Gorbachev was expected to have further talks with Gen. Jaruzelski before returning to Moscow.

Meanwhile at the United Nations former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said Friday he will meet with U.S. and Soviet leaders and push them to accept a pact that would rule out world war.

Mr. Brandt spoke to reporters at the end of a symposium of 29 international statesmen including five former heads of state, which called for a four-point disarmament programme including a ban on extension of the arms race to outer space.

He said he would be meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his visit to West Germany next month and with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this summer. Mr. Brandt said he would press on them his call, made in a speech Thursday as he accepted the 100,000-dollar Third World prize, for "an agreement which rules out a World War III."

A statement issued at the end of the symposium said the participants are "confident that in the

end the collective voice of most of the world's people and governments can encourage the superpowers to end the threat of an all-destroying world conflict."

The symposium statement called for rapid implementation of four measures:

— An agreement to prevent militarisation of and extension of the arms race to outer space.

— An immediate end to nuclear tests and a comprehensive test ban treaty.

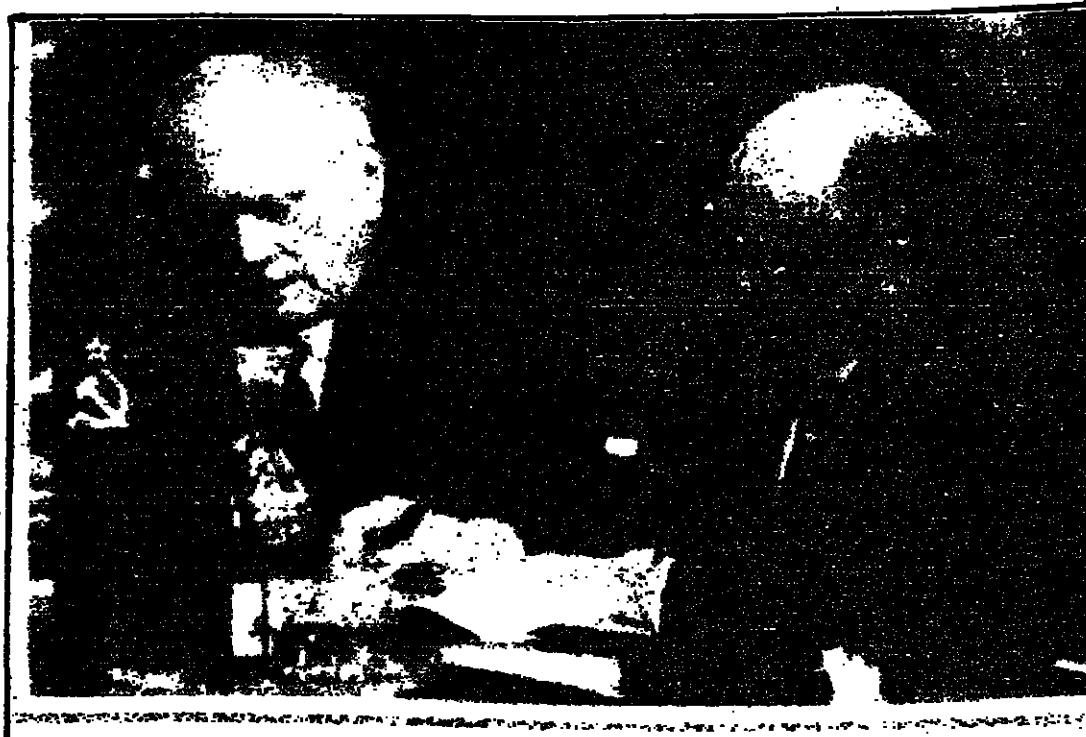
— A mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

— A declaration by nuclear states, which have not done so, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

"The collective weight of world scientific opinion rejects a 'Star Wars' programme as an exercise in futility," the statement said.

Participating in the symposium with Mr. Brandt were former heads of state Jorge Illueca of Panama, Bruno Kreisky of Austria, Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela and Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria.

The group also included eight former foreign ministers, two Soviet scientists and Jerome Weisner, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and science advisor to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev signs an extension of the Warsaw Pact Friday after a meeting of East bloc leaders in the Polish capital. Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov looks on (AP wirephoto).

Argentine hospital blaze kills 80

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Eighty people died and many others were injured Saturday when a fire gutted a Buenos Aires mental hospital housing more than 400 patients, police and rescue workers said.

"I've never seen anything like this. There are no words to describe it," a haggard fireman said as he emerged from the hospital in northern Buenos Aires, his face blackened by smoke.

"They're there, all of them, charred, in rows on the skeletons of their metal beds," a rescue worker said.

At a nearby church where officials said some 200 patients with light injuries were taken initially, relatives milled in search of information.

Police said it was not clear how

many had been injured. Ambulances had been dispatched from many Buenos Aires hospitals and had taken away scores of people, some of whom were injured or intoxicated by smoke.

"Many of them were tied up to their beds," the rescue worker told Reuters. "The smoke was terrible because some rooms were padded with rubber foam."

The Saint Emilian Clinic, a modern six-story building, stood blackened by smoke, lit from within by fire brigade floodlights.

Inside the top two floors, the worst affected by the blaze, water ran from burst pipes and air-conditioning conduits.

Hospital employees said some of the patients, including many elderly people, were under sedation when the blaze started Friday night.

Firemen at the scene said it had taken them more than two hours to extinguish the fire. The causes were not known.

Other fires in psychiatric institutions in recent years include a blaze which engulfed the top story of a mental hospital in Gorna Grupa, central Poland, in November 1980, killing 50 severely handicapped patients.

A fire in a home for mentally handicapped children in Aire Sur l'Adour, south west France, killed 20 teenagers and a nurse in May 1982.

In November 1983, a mentally handicapped teenager playing with fire started a blaze which killed 19 people at a mental home in the East German village of Gross Hennersdorf.

Managua to release detained Miskitos

MANAGUA (R) — The Nicaraguan government will Sunday release all Miskito Indians detained for their alleged links to counter-revolutionary groups, Interior Minister Tomas Borge has announced.

In a speech marking the fifth anniversary of the establishment of Sandinista Neighbourhood Committees (CDS), Mr. Borge said Friday night that Miskitos linked to any rebel group, including two which have received backing from the United States, would be freed.

He did not say how many prisoners would be released. The government agreed to the amnesty for the Miskito prisoners dur-

ing talks last weekend in Mexico City with one of the rebel groups, Misurasata.

Misurasata and government representatives also made a non-aggression pact affecting the country's Atlantic coast, where Nicaragua's 100,000 Miskitos, Somo and Rama Indians live.

Mr. Borge said the amnesty would apply to prisoners linked to Misurasata as well as to the U.S.-backed Misura and Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

Thousands of Miskitos have taken up arms against the Sandinista government, which opponents accuse of displacing the Indian minorities and failing to

respect their culture. Diplomats see the agreement with Misurasata as a gesture of conciliation towards the Reagan administration, which has used the Miskito issue to win support for the rebels.

But Mr. Borge reiterated his government's refusal to talk to the FDN, whose leadership includes members of former Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

"Our answer (to call for dialogue) is: First let them tell us how many grains of sand are in the sea and how many stars are in the sky and then we will think about it," Mr. Borge said.

Sikh leader blames government for riots

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal said Saturday last November's anti-Sikh riots "never could have happened without the connivance of the government", the Press Trust of India reported.

Mr. Longowal, president of the Akali Dal Party, was speaking at Delhi University to Sikhs whose relatives died in the violence.

About 1,270 people died in nationwide anti-Sikh riots triggered by the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's mother and predecessor Indira Gandhi by two

Sikh bodyguards.

Mr. Gandhi has ordered an official inquiry into the riots in his bid to reach a settlement on Punjab, where most of the country's 12 million Sikhs live.

He has also released Sikh leaders, including Mr. Longowal, detained last June after troops stormed the sect's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, to flush out militants campaigning for a separate Sikh state in Punjab.

Law Minister Ashok Sen told parliament Friday that Supreme Court Judge Ranganath Misra had

been appointed to lead the inquiry into the riots. He said it should report in six months.

PTI quoted Mr. Longowal as saying in his speech Saturday that the government should hold a high court inquiry into separatist and extremist activities in Punjab. The government was trying to malign Sikhs by saying they were separatists and Akali Dal supported extremism, he said.

The Akalis were prepared to negotiate on Punjab only if the government accepted the party's conditions for talks, he added.

U.S. expels Soviet military envoy

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has vented its anger at Soviet statements on the killing of an American army officer in East Germany last month by expelling an assistant Soviet military attaché in Washington.

The expulsion came two weeks after U.S. officials received what they said was a Soviet agreement that there would be no future use of force or weapons against members of the U.S. military liaison mission operating in East Germany.

But officials said Soviet statements since then appeared to claim that a Soviet sentry's action in shooting Maj. Arthur Nicholson on March 24 was warranted and that Moscow reserved the right to take similar action again.

Washington has acknowledged that Maj. Nicholson was taking photographs at a Soviet military installation but said he was acting within rules governing the ac-

tivities of liaison mission members whose job has been called "licensed spying."

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said that Lt. Col. Stanislav Gromov was being given seven days to leave the country in response to the "unacceptable Soviet position" on the Nicholson killing.

Mr. Burt singled out an embassy statement last Monday stating that the sentry was acting in strict conformity with the military manual against an unknown intruder and that procedures barring force did not apply.

Secretary of State George Shultz called the statement surprising and disappointing. On Thursday he told Voice of America that he would bring up the issue in his May 14 talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna.

The State Department said Mr. Burt told Soviet Charge d'Affaires

Oleg Sokolov of U.S. "abhorrence of the murder of Major Nicholson" and called for clarification of the Soviet position and an apology and compensation.

A senior official said Washington did not consider the matter closed. He said General Glenn Otis, U.S. Army Commander in Chief in Europe, would pursue the issue in talks with Soviet officials on preventing future violence against liaison mission members.

Asked whether it was expected Moscow would retaliate for Friday's action by expelling an American diplomat, Mr. Burt said Moscow had been told the United States did not want to get into a fruitless cycle of retaliation and counter-retaliation that would only worsen the situation.

The official said it was the American understanding that the expelled Col. Gromov was "very active." He did not elaborate.

Blacks hold mass funeral as 3 more are killed in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Thousands of singing and chanting blacks marched toward funerals Saturday for 25 blacks killed in recent anti-apartheid rioting, hours after police said three more people were killed in South Africa's persistent unrest.

Two new deaths Friday night and another early Saturday added to a death toll that is already above 300 in rioting since late August. Only one victim, an infant killed by a stone tossed through a car window, has been white.

Police said some 500 blacks were marching through the streets of an eastern Cape province black township Saturday before dawn, on their way to the home of a person killed in recent riots, when the mob attacked the home of a black policeman.

The policeman fired with his shotgun, killing one man and wounding three others, police said. They reported the incident took place in Lingi, a black settlement outside the white Town of Cradock, 725 kilometres south of Johannesburg.

In KwaZakhele, a township outside the industrial city of Port Elizabeth, 915 kilometres south of Johannesburg, two blacks died.

Police said they discovered the charred body of one man under a pile of burning auto tires Friday night, and another man was shot dead after police opened fire on a gang that was attacking police vehicles with stones.

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Aquino was killed in August

Reagan seeks new ways to aid Nicaraguan rebels

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has ordered a top-level review of policy towards Nicaragua following congressional defeat of his plans to aid rebels fighting the Sandinista government, the White House said.

Spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan had told Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane to review "the full family of measures that could be taken to influence the situation."

He said there were "no plans absolutely to use U.S. forces in Central America," but repeatedly refused comment when asked if this meant the military option was excluded.

Earlier this week the House of Representatives rejected Mr. Reagan's request to provide the

Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras," with \$14 million in aid.

Mr. Reagan originally wanted to use the money for military assistance in the rebels' fight against the leftist Nicaraguan government, which the administration sees as a channel for the spread of Soviet influence in the region.

He later reduced his request to humanitarian aid in the face of strong opposition in the House to military assistance.

Mr. Speakes said the policy review had become necessary because the House vote "has compromised the position as far as U.S. policies in Central America are concerned and it is now up to the government to take the burden back on our shoulders."

Artificial heart experiment so far not good

NEW YORK (AP) — All of the four patients in the United States who have received permanent artificial hearts have developed infections, weakened immune systems and anemia.

All have had subsequent bleeding problems and kidney malfunctions, and three have had difficulty breathing.

Two have died, the most recent of them Wednesday night after only 10 days of life with the mechanical heart.

Dr. William C. Devries, the surgeon who implanted the artificial hearts, cautions that the picture is not bright at the moment for patients who undergo the procedure.

The only other recipient of a Jarvik-7 artificial heart, a 53-year-old Swede given the heart on April 7, is reported to be in good spirits, and his liver and kidney functions are "improving steadily," according to the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm. But the hospital hasn't released as much medical information on him as U.S. hospitals have on the American recipients, making direct comparison of the cases difficult.

On Wednesday, hours before the death of 62-year-old U.S. artificial heart recipient Jack Burcham, Dr. Devries gave participants at a scientific conference on heart replacement a dim view of the artificial heart experiment so far.

Dr. Devries recited the list of complications in the four patients. The average hospital stay for the patients is 90 days, with 30 to 60 of those days spent in intensive care, he said.

Nevertheless, Dr. Devries is optimistic. This is an experiment, he said, and experiments frequently fail. But the experiment will continue.

"As soon as we find another patient that's adequate, and everything's OK, we'll go ahead and do another one," he said after Burcham's death.

Dr. Devries has permission from the food and drug administration (FDA) to do another three implants of the Jarvik-7 heart before he must report his findings to the FDA and seek approval for additional implants.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

1984 The Queen's Club Series, Inc.

HOW MANY, PARTNER?

Both vulnerable, North deals.			
NORTH			
♠ K1094			
♥ 832			
♦ AQ103			
♣ J6			
WEST			
♠ 92			
♥ AQ9			
♦ 762			
♣ K8543			
EAST			
♠ 53			
♥ J1076			
♦ K954			
♣ 972			
SOUTH			
♠ AQJ76			
♥ K54			
♦ J8			
♣ AQ102			
The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		
Opening lead: Eight of ♣.			

Most players take a finesse because it's there. South, declarer at four spades, realized that, if the finesse were going to succeed, he did not need it!

Since he was a passed hand, North had just about enough for his jump to three spades. However, odds are his side would have reached the same contract no matter what he responded.

West led a trump and declarer saw at once that, if the diamond finesse were going to succeed, his contract was impregnable. Being a confirmed pessimist, he decided to

Good defenders would know what to do when declarer led a low diamond from the table. On the first diamond lead, it was West's duty to give his partner a count of the diamond suit. With an odd number of cards, West should play his lowest; with an even number, he should start an echo by playing the highest he can spare. On this hand he should have followed with the deuce, and East would know that declarer had to have a second diamond. Therefore, he could rise with the king and shift to a heart to defeat the contract.

COLUMN

Man divorces wife who slapped him

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — A man who was slapped by his wife was granted divorce by a high court Friday on the ground that the smack amounted to cruelty. Madhya Pradesh High Court Chief Justice Virendra D. Gyani also ruled that, by threatening to commit suicide, the wife had treated her husband cruelly and he had the right to divorce her. Gyani said the 24-year-old wife not only threatened to commit suicide but frequently abused her husband, a bank employee. The Sikh couple married in 1979 and a year later the husband filed a divorce suit in the district court of Ujjain, a small city in central India. In 1981, the district court rejected the suit and the 25-year-old husband filed an appeal. The appeal was heard in closed court. The judge directed that the names of the couple not be published.

Norwegian lines plan super cruise ship

MIAMI, Florida (AP) — Norwegian Caribbean Lines (NCL) said Thursday it plans to build a 2,500-passenger cruise ship that will be the largest luxury liner in the world. The company's president, Ronald J. Zeller, estimated the first ship would cost between \$150 and \$200 million and would have the capability for world-ranging cruises. "The ship is anticipated to be the largest of any cruise vessel in existence or currently being planned," Zellers said. The company is also contemplating a 5,000-passenger ship, which is tentatively slated for introduction at the end of the decade, Zeller said.

100,000-year-old tooth found

EUGENE, Oregon (AP) — A construction worker has found a 100,000-year-old mastodon molar tooth, and a geologist says the lack of wear showed the animal died young. Backhoe operator Randy Brooks said he found the tooth recently at the excavation site of a new Oregon research institute building. The mastodon, a relative of the elephant that first lived about 40 million years ago in North America, reached North America about 15 million years ago and survived until about 8,000 years ago. Brooks said Thursday that he would keep the tooth. He said he has always been interested in fossils and has found many old bottles and fossilized clams in his work, but never anything like the tooth. Brooks said he spotted the molar, which is about half the size of a fist — attached to a bone. "When you see something that catches your eye, you usually jump off to see what it is," Brooks said. He brought the fossil home. "I finally got curious enough to call the university," he said.

U.N. meeting urges more aid to women refugees

GENEVA (R) — The plight of female refugees has drawn 20 prominent women, including President Reagan's daughter Maureen, to a special United Nations debate here. The meeting, called by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul Hartling, was told that women refugees were often the victims of rape, brutality and malnutrition. Hartling said they suffered more than men in coping with their flight from social, political and economic upheavals. Delegates called for better research and statistics, and wanted women refugees to have more say in aid programmes.

Pop stars send relief ship to Sudan, Ethiopia

LONDON (R) — A ship carrying food and supplies for famine victims in Ethiopia and Sudan sailed from London under the auspices of the British pop group, Banx Aid. The vessel, renamed "Banx Aid I", carries a cargo donated by a team of British superstars who raised millions of sterling for famine victims in Ethiopia through their chart-topping hit, Do the Y. Know It's Christmas. The ship's cargo includes 300 tons of sugar, 200 tons of milk powder, 100 tons of vegetable oil. It is also carrying more than 1,000 tons of grain and flour provided by charities. Bob Geldof, who initiated the Banx Aid project last year after seeing films of famine victims on television, said at least one other relief voyage was planned.

Jeff in 150